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OHN ADAMS.

T DAYS.

ot the father of as one of those moting it. His connection with noral tone, a nonioved. Dr. C. are rightly inrine of the Trinill he became a only as a highly nly an excellent sentiments, we v. Dr. Burgess, t which, to our s Dr. Channing s of his system, ossible, have put properly belongs does not make " very Man."t year, the noted a theological folaring he had disstem which they it satisfied neither

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ND JOURNAL. who undertake the risk and solely for the benefit of our out receiving any fee or re e profits that accrue, afte publishing, are paid to the hire, Providence and Ver-L is published weekly, at

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HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

any remarks. "Well, you may go on."

very soon the spirit of the bottle moved his host

to another outbreak, when it became too apparent

that there was no time to lose in getting the

forward, saying, Mr. ---, why don't you let

as the circumstances would allow, until the horse

was ready, and the minister was glad to get off

with a whole skin. Rum had made the man mad

and full of rage, and the family had to take the

remainder of his wrath as best they could man-

age by humoring, obeying, or fleeing. He was

noble-minded, generous man, when free from

by the Boston Wesleyan Association for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopa! Church

STANZAS. BY MRS. HARMONY C. GARDNER.

The Summer has passed by; its cares, Its hopes, its trials, and its prayers, Its transient joys, its hours of pain, Its hidden sins, its follies free, Have passed into eternity, And of its pleasures none remain; We only may its faithful memories retain.

VOL. XVIII. A. STEVENS, EDITOR

For the Herald and Journal.

I knew the flowers must pass away, I knew the leaflet must decay, The beautiful, the fresh, and bright, Could not retain their beauteous prime,-But I forgot the course of time, Until I saw its footprints light Upon my favorite maple's lofty height.

The forest tells me thou art gone, Fair Summer, and the spotless bloom And freshness of the flowers are dead, Save where some solitary rose Embosomed in the wild wood grows, And with its odors seems to spread Around the mouraful tale that thou fr m is hast fled.

The zephyrs from the lakelet borne, Tell whisperingly that thou art gone; I love the music of the breeze, But now the sighing, plaintive moan That murmurs 'mid the waving trees, Awakens in my heart deep, mournful memories. The gorgeous tints of Autumn rest

Upon the forest's leafy crest, And on the shrub's light robe they shine; The early frost's rich pencilling In coloring and design It speaks the Artist's skill, unequalled and divine.

I see it all-but yet the feeling Is ever sadly o'er me stealing, That all this loveliness beneath There hides the mildew and the blight That all that charms the ravished sight Is fleeting, transient as a breath Its glorious hues are but " the hectic flush of death."

For the Herald and Journal.

ITINERANT ADVENTURES IN MAINE.

SKETCH OF REV. E. MUDGE. At the Thompson Conference, Rev. E. Mudge was stationed at Bath. J. Lee went to the South to visit his friends and attend Gen. Conference, and instructed Mr. Mudge to visit the first two courses of Quarterly Conference. When he arrived at Bath, he found Mr. -, who had been left during the session of the Conference, and carried him instructions to proceed to Penobscot .-Mr. - positively refused to go, particularly as he, by some accident or neglect, had not been served with a plan of the circuit, nor any directions how to proceed. This would have been no matter of difficulty to Mr. Lee, but to a young preacher it was a very formidable circumstance, After some discussion and consideration, Mr. Mudge concluded to leave Mr. - to supply Bath for a quarter, and go himself to Penobscot. But where was it?—who was to be inquired of for it?—in what towns? &c., for Penobscot implied all the territory in the region of Penobscot to the Presiding Elder for the plan of their circum, and horses ready at the door, on hearing their appointment read off, to go to the Presiding Elder for the plan of their circum, and horses ready at the latter's presence with exceeding joy.

It is something, amid this world of changes, to to the Presiding Elder for the plan of their circum. much difficulty he got along on foot and on horseback, until he passed Belfast and was approaching Prospect. Here, late on Saturday afternoon, got lost, having taken a lumber road, which led to an opening near the shore. He descried a house, and made his way to it across the fields as best he could. On knocking at the door he could get no answer; he went round the house to another door, but no answer. When about to eave, a man called out at a window, and informed him he had been at work in repairing the housethat no one lived there-that he was going to a back settlement several miles from the shore, but he could show him the way to the next house, where he though he might be lodged for the night. It was now growing dark. His story was shortly told, and it was agreed he would preach there the next day,-that the appointment should be carried by the carpenter to all he could and others were despatched from the house to Knoxe's Island, and out towards Prosnect, so that by 10 o'clock the next day quite a number were assembled. Mr. Mudge, having rered to a small bed room, while the people were collecting, heard much inquiring who the preacher was, of what denomination, &c. This, said he to himself, is just what I needed. He look his parchiments of ordination, and when the people were assembled, got on the stand which had been prepared, and addressed the people thus:- "Tis natural, when a stranger comes to preach among a people, that they should inture who he is, - where from, -what doctrine preaches, &c. This is right. Such inquiries hould be answered with candor and readiness Here are the certificates of my ordination, by which it will be seen I am a Methodist preacher have been regularly appointed to labor in this part of the country-am on my way to Penobcot river to fill the places lately occupied by J.

say, "Hitherto the Lord hath helped me!" Mr. M.'s labors were continued on Penobscot River, with the exception of visiting the Quarterly Meetings at Readfield and Portland circuits, and to very useful preacher. Some time after this, Mr. Mudge visited the towns down at the entrance of the river and bay, where effectual doors were opened, and the work of God revived. He also risited the Fox Islands, chiefly confining his la-L., T. H., and P. W., but by accident am thrown among you for a Sabbath, to whom I am ready to preach the gospel, and hope, through your prayers, and the supply of the Spirit, it may profitable to your souls. After preaching, made such inquiries as enabled him to proteed the next day. On reaching the Penobscot River, he made inquiries of the ferryman if he had ever known or heard of a Mr. J. Lee, or any other Methodist preacher who had heretofore reached in that region. He replied he had not, ut had heard of their preaching up the river, and frected him where to make further inquiries. Going onward he found a place where they had eached, but was not invited to stop, but directed mon to another place where they had been. Here ings wore quite a different aspect. The good wonan bid him welcome, said her husband was from me, but she would send for him to return at noon, which he did. Such a hearty welcome, a the name of the Lord, made the preacher's might be seen open before them. spirits rebound with joy. Here was a couple that ad experienced religion at Nova Scotia, under ministry of Garrison and his coadjutors. Here he night was spent in peace and comfort, and nation obtained as to the general scene of the preceding preacher's labors. The next day Mr. Mudge went to Orrington, and found others who were ready to give a cordial welcome to their new preacher. He set about the work of e neighborhoods around, and on the Sabbath following, gave out appointments for the week to come and the following Sabbath. News of men of all conditions. They knew how to Deing circulated in all directions, the appointments were well attended. The second Sabbath, apto draw out the sympathies of others. If there tments for the week ensuing were made as efore, for such a settlement for Monday, such an truth and power in their ministrations than is One Tuesday, and so on. I shall be in such a heighborhood on such a day, and will preach in any house the neighbors may appoint, he ex- to his successor.

claimed. "At my house, at my house," said a often met with at the present day. We do not man present, Mr. - . Accordingly, the ap- wish to make invidious comparisons between pointment was made at Mr. —'s, and the preacher arrived just as the family had sat down to word and works of God being more studied than dinner. Come, said Mr. S., the boy shall take books of science, or even of theology, their figcare of your horse; then pointing to a bottle sit- ures, illustrations, and examples were more fating near, said, help yourself to something to drink; miliar to all classes of hearers. The espistolary we have waited some time for you. Mr. M. ex-cused himself, saying he was not in the habit of drinking spirit. He soon saw his host was dis-yet it would show mind and thought that cannot pleased, and took it ill that he had declined the be so easily found in books. Their discussions, cup. Things went on rather unpleasantly until too, on the road to and from Quarterly Meetings meeting time, which was two o'clock. People and Conferences, would manifest raciness, or came, and some from some miles' distance. The ripeness of intellect, and acquaintance with men meeting was commenced as usual, and he had and things. When I think of these, Merritt, proceeded but a short time in his discourse, when Jayne, and others stand before me. Several of he saw the man of the house kindling up and moving spasmodically. At last he broke forth suppose, shared the fate of mine, and it may be "You lie-you have come here to preach false presumed the world is not much impoverished doctrine," &c. Mr. M. desired the privilege of thereby. going through his sermon without being molested, and he would then give a fair opportunity for

For the Herald and Journal.

VIEWS OF CHRIST.

CHRIST THE MOST FAITHFUL FRIEND.

congregation from the house. They were there-fore dismissed, and most of them hurried away There are none on earth in whom we can at as fast as possible. A noble-looking woman stepped forward, and invited the preacher to go home with her, "for," said she "my husband ly friends may sicken and die, or, what is worse, (giving his name) having business to do out of their friendship may cease, their love grow cold, town, requested me to come to meeting, and invite you to come to our house, and tarry to-night, their friendship appears ardent and sincere, while as it will be on your way to your next appoint on the morrow, perchance, they are cold and inment." This was a providential door opened for the preacher. But how should he get away?—

The man of the house insisted that he expected

The man of the house insisted that he expected on the preacher. But how should he get away?—

The man of the house insisted that he expected on the morrow, perchance, they are contained the different; sending, thereby, to the hearts of the sensitive, a pang of keenest sorrow. But Christ Jesus is "a friend that sticketh closer than a sticketh closer than a sticketh closer. the preacher to tarry with him. The preacher, brother." He never deserts so long as the soul however, went and took his saddle, bridle, and clings to him. "From everlasting to everlastportmanteau, and was going out of the room, ing," is the epithet of his love. "Having loved with a view to get his horse and be off as quietly his own that were in the world, he loves them as possible. But the man of the house started, even unto the end." He'll not prove faithless or took the saddle, and threw it back. The good untrue. lady, who had waited for the preacher, stepped

"He ne'er will make our expectations vain, Nor disappoint our trust.

the minister have his things? I am waiting to The language of the heavenly Bridegroom to then?' have him go home with me, according to my husband's desire." "O," replied he, "do you think I will let the minister wait on himself, when the for ever." Safely then may the soul anchor the s he comes to my house? I have boys; they its hopes, and repose its trust in Jesus, for "he'll shall get his horse, and wait on him, if he wishes never, no, never, forsake!" He is, saith the Thus he waited with as much patience poet,

"A mighty Being, and in him we find

A complicated friend;
A husband, brother, God, and there's no dread Of death, divorce, or end.

"Those who this matchless Friend embrace,

And lodge him in their heart, Full well, from agonies exempt,

drink, but tremendous when in liquor, and the With other friends may part. dread of all around when under its influence .-But the best of the story is to be told. It was not long before the Holy Spirit humbled, melted, hope enlivens the gloom, they may rush into the and changed his heart, and the preacher had the arms of Jesus, recline upon his affectionate bohappiness of baptizing and taking him into the som, every pulsation of which speaks of love for church, where he continued for life, a faithful and them, and find, in his divine friendship, that hapdevoted Christian. 'Thus the work of God re- piness which the world can neither give nor take vived, and the comforts of the Holy Ghost were away. The faithfulness of Jesus may be confidently relied upon, not only through life, but at How different were the former times from the the solemn hour when flesh and heart are failing. present. Then the preachers did not look out He will guide believers through "the dark valley for a good station, beforehand. The great anx- and shadow of death," and on the morning of the iety was for work. They often stood ready, with resurrection present them faultless before his

River. However, the appointment must be supplied, and off he set, on bad roads, and among strangers. His horse became lame, and with But unfortunately Mr. M. had no plan, no directions to strangers. His horse became lame, and with But unfortunately Mr. M. had no plan, no directions to strangers. His horse became lame, and with But unfortunately Mr. M. had no plan, no directions to strangers. His horse became lame, and with But unfortunately Mr. M. had no plan, no directions to strangers. His horse became lame, and with But unfortunately Mr. M. had no plan, no directions to strangers. unfortunately Mr. M. had no plan, no direc- ment, when a mortal arm is impotent to save .tions, no names of persons or places, to help his His throne, blessed be God, stands secure and inquiries. The earth is the Lord's, and the full- immovable. The waves of change and ruin may ness thereof. Here was one without a knowledge rush past it, and beat against it, but it will remain of a place where to rest for a night, where to undisturbed and unshaken for ever. Let, then, get a meal of victuals, or the name of a friend the children of grief, and want, and care, come on whom to call, in case of necessity. God did hither and cast their burdens on the sinner's provide. It was not in vain to trust in him. He friend. "Come unto me," says Christ, "all ye had a quiet, confiding trust in Him whom he be- that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give lieved had called him to the work, and who had you rest." Whatever may be the creature's trisaid, "Lo, I am with you." He looks back with als and discouragements, here is a pillow on

astonishment on scenes gone by, and can only which he may cast himself, and find repose. " Here rest, my long divided heart.

Presume to put any lasting dependance upon administer the ordinances in the principal parts of earthly friends, and they oftimes prove as a the circuits. He took young Peter Jayne with him, broken reed that pierces the hand that leans upon to Penobscot, when he returned from his first it. Even if their love remain unabated, they tour of Quarterly Meetings, and he continued with cannot always lend the needed help. One may him until the time for the next Quarterly tour, love absent friends, and yet avail them nothing. when he was left at Penobscot, to keep up the nor they so much as know it. Untoward circum appointment until Mr. M.'s return. Jayne, by his stances often place far asunder the nearest and fervency and zeal, gave promise of becoming a truest friends, so that their power to bless each other is limited, if not entirely cut off. That mother, dear reader, who is the best friend you have this side of Jesus Christ, is often unable to relieve you in your greatest needs. We have all read the beautiful story of Jonathan's love for lors to the Southern Island, and the small ones David; he loved him exceedingly—his love for contiguous. His method was to leave Orrington him was "greater than the love of woman," yet in an open fishing boat, with persons going down he could not do much for his friend, nor prevent among the Islands to take fish. When the wind his being expelled from his native country. But or tide came strongly against them, or when it Christ is an ever present and an Almighty became too dark to proceed, they went ashore Friend. His love not only surpasses the stronginto a cove or some lee place, drew up the boat, est love of the children of men, but it is al struck up a fire, and laid-down on the shore for powerful to do all that for the soul which it needs the night, or till a change of wind, or tide, or He alone can save from the power and dominio rising of the moon. These were generally in. of sin, and its fearful consequences. "There is teresting scenes, as they led to an acquaintance none other name given under heaven or among with persons and circumstances from which use. men, whereby we must be saved." Then, ye ful lessons were to be learned. Often has he sons of earth, hug your glittering dust, your shortsaid, If men can cheerfully and without com- lived pleasure, your fading beauties, and your plaint endure such little privations, and labor for fleeting honors; yet think not that these will alworldly convenience and advantages, how cheer- ways stand by you; but as for the Christian, he fully should the servants of Christ submit to these would always have a home in the heart of an Althings, for the sake of winning souls to him, and mighty friend, and thus in spite of poverty, he is spreading the knowledge of salvation among the rich; in spite of worldly losses, he has all things, and abounds.

We are not to suppose these men had no sea- Gifts from earthly friends shall end, their powsons of dejection and trial. When weary, hun- er to bless for ever cease; but the friendship of gry, sick, and exhausted, a man must have been Jesus shall neither end nor change towards those more than human not to have felt the mind borne who cleave to him until life's close, and it shall down and tried. There was, however, that stead- heighten, and heighten for ever in glory above. fastness of purpose which led to perseverance. when the soul arrives at its centre, and rests with It would be very interesting, could we, at this unspeakable delight in the bosom of God. O. distance of time and change of circumstances, that an unbelieving world might come, taste, and know more of their private exercises, and espe- see that the Lord Jesus Christ is good and gracially their trains of study and thought. This cious! His love is full of love. Here, in this much we know, that when in a boat, or sitting on world, it shines as the morning star through the the shore, by day light, that the pocket Bible scattering clouds, while in yonder heaven it will When on blaze out like the noon-day sun in all its meridian horseback, or stopping to rest on a log in the splendor. The friendship of Jesus is inexhaustwilderness, the Bible and hymn-book were their ible, notwithstanding the deep and wide rivers companions. The volume of nature was open that have deluged with a flood of love the whole before them in all its variety of beauty, grandeur, universe, that have run in mighty torrents among and usefulness. Human nature was also seen in angelic and seraphic hosts above, and in amazing all its modes and forms of operation. A studious inundations among fallen men below! The mind could not fail to gather a store of useful ocean will never be a single drop the less for all knowledge for the practical parts of the ministry, the waterings of the sweet groves of bliss, which Their preaching was Scriptural, and their ad- satisfy the great minds of Gabriel and his glorious dresses were direct to the heart and conscience retinue, who are singing and bowing before the throne; or the boundless tides of love and salvasympathize with those in trial and affliction, and tion which have swept over this sin-polluted world, for the benefit of Adam's apostate sons and was less of art and science, there was more of daughters. Roll on, ye swift-winged moments, and come, thou everlasting day, that I may plunge this weary heart of mine into a sea of glory, an * It was common for the preacher to put a plan of the scene ocean of eternal love, and know what it is to be of the work he left, into the Presiding Elder's hand, to be given clasped in the friendly arms of my Jesus for ever

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1847.

THE SUM OF TRIFLES;

of last year no somewhiten to

"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY GAINED."

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Saving! Don't talk to me about saving," said one journeyman mechanic to another .-What can a man with a wife and three children save out of eight dollars a week?"

"Not much, certainly," was replied—"but still if he is careful, he may save a little." "Precious little!" briefly returned the other,

with something like contempt in his tone. ittles make a mickle.' Fifty cents laid by every intend saving every cent I can possibly lay by, week will amount to twenty-six dollars a year."

know? I cannot do it, I am sure."

"I can, then, and my family is as large as come and my wages no higher."

"I you say so, I am bound to believe you, but I must own myself unable to see how you do

"I don't know. For every effect there is an one of all this will be

it. Pray, how much do you save?"

for the last two years." ' in surprise. 'You have?"

"Bless me! How have you done this? For will be produced. Is it not so?"

my part, it is as much as I can possibly do, to keep out of debt. My wife is as hard-working, saving a woman as is to be found anywhere. the grindstone all my life."

'How much does tobacco cost you, Johnson?" "Nothing to speak of. A mere trifle," replied the man named Johnson.

"A shilling a week?"

" About that,"

"Nothing but a little beer. I never use any-

thing stronger." "I suppose you never take, on an average, more than one glass a day?"

" No, not that." "But you sometimes ask a friend to take a

glass with you?"

"I suppose it will; but that's nothing."

amount to a hundred dollars and over, in four save every cent he can earn."

comforts, without depriving himself of trifles like deny himself the few comforts he has as he goes these," said Johnson. "By giving up such trifles as these—for trifles lars?"

they really are-permanent and substantial com- "I am surprised to hear you ask such a ques-

to be allowed to enjoy himself a little sometimes." toil when they grow older, and to be able to ob"And this costs you two shillings, weekly," tain for his family more of the comforts of life

"At least that," was replied. "How often do you take a day's holiday to

vourself?" 'Not often, I do it very rarely." " Not oftener than once a month?"

" As often?"

"Yes, I suppose I take a day for recreation about once a month, and that is little enough, dear knows."

"You spend a trifle at such times, of course? "Never more than half of a dollar. I always limit myself to that, for I cannot forget that I am a poor journeyman mechanic."

Does your wife take a holiday too?" asked the friend, with something significant in his look

and tone. her to do so; but she never thinks she can spare time. She has all the work to do, and three children to see after, and one of them you know is a

"Do you know that this day's holiday once month, costs you exactly \$22 in a year?

" No, certainly not, for it costs no such thing. "Well, let us see. Your wages per day come to one dollar, thirty-three cents and one-third. This sum multiplied by twelve, the number of days lost in a year, gives sixteen dollars. Half a dollar spent a day for twelve days makes six dollars, and six added to sixteen amounts to twenty-two. Now, have I not calculated

"I believe you have," replied Johnson in an altered tone. "But I never would have believed it."

"Add to this, thirteen dollars a year that you pay for oysters, and you have-" "Not so fast, if you please. I spend no such sum as you say for oysters."

"Let us try our multiplication again," coolly remarked his friend. "Twenty-five cents a week nultiplied into fifty-two weeks, gives exactly hirteen dollars. Isn't it so?"

"Humph! I believe you are right. But

"Add this thirteen dollars to the twenty-two costs you for twelve holidays in the year, and this again to the price of your beer and tobacco, and you will have just sixty-one dollars a year that might be saved. A little more careful examination into your expenses, would no doubt desaved as well as not, which, added to the sixtyone dollars, will make seventy-five dollars a year uselessly spent, the exact sum I am able to put in the Savings' Bank." Johnson was both surprised and mortified, a

of his entire earnings in self-gratification, of one kind or another. He promised both himself and his friend that he would at once reform the matter and try to get a little ahead, as he had a growing family that would soon be much more expensive than it was at present.

Some months afterwards, the friend who had spoken so freely to Johnson, met him coming out of a tavern, and in the act of putting tobacco in his mouth. The latter looked a little confused, but said with as much indifference as he could will try to get ahead just in the way you describe

"You see I am at my old trick again!" "Yes, and I am truly sorry for it. I was in nopes you were going to practice a thorough system of economy, in order to get beforehand."

"I did try, but it's no use. As to giving up of chewing or smoking."

and what is better, have kept my resolution. You see, the thing can be done. All that is wanted is sufficient firmness and perseverance. I used to like a glass of ale, too, and a plate of oysters, but I saw the expense was rather a seri-ious matter, and the indulgence did not do me a particle of good. So I gave them up also, and

if you try hard enough, you can do it too."
"I don't know—perhaps I might; but some-how or other, it strikes me that seventy or eighty dollars a year laid up in the Savings' Bank is rather dear saving, if made at the expense of every comfort a poor man has. What good is the money going to do?"

"Even a little is worth saving," was answered this. "You know the old proverb, 'Many will tell you what good it is going to do me. I week will amount to twenty-six dollars a year."

"Of course that's clear enough. And a dollar saved every week will give the handsome sum of fifty-two dollars a year. But how is the half dollar, or the dollar to be saved, I should like to know? I cannot do it, I am sure."

"I cannot do it, I am sure."

Pray, how much do you save?"

adequate cause. The cause of all this will be the saving of seventy-five dollars a year. This I have been doing for three years, and I hope to be able to do it for three or four years longer. "Yes, and I have it all snugly in the Savings' Then the desired effect, in a capital of five hundred dollars, upon which to commence business,

"Yes, I suppose it is. But it is one thing to commence business, and another to succeed in it. There are plenty of chances in favor of your But all won't do. I expect my nose will be at losing every cent you have, and then being obliged to go back to journey-work, which will not be the most agreeable thing in the world. For my part, I would much rather enjoy what little I have as I go along, than to stint and deny myself everything comfortable for six or seven years in order to set up business for myself, and "And you take something to drink, now and then lose every cent. It is not every man, I can tell you, who is fit to go into business, nor every man who can succeed if he does. The fact is, there must be journeymen as well as master workmen. As for me, I have no taste for going into business, and don't believe I should succeed if I did set up myself. I expect to work at journey-work all my life, and might just as well take

my comfort as I go along." Of course, that is a thing we must all do "I shall not attempt to dispute what you say about some men being born to be journeymen, "Which will make the cost about equal to one and others to be master workmen," replied the friend of Johnson, "for I am very well aware that the gifts of all men are so peculiarly consti-"Six glasses a week, at sixpence each, will tuted, that they would not succeed if they were make just the sum of three shillings, which, added to set up business for themselves. But the want to the cost of tobacco, will make fifty cents of a business capacity or inclination, is no reason a week for beer and tobacco, or what would at all why a journeyman mechanic should not

"What good will it do him? He is bound to "Dear knows, a poor mechanic has few enough be a poor worker all his life, and why should he

along, in order to lay up a hundred or two dol-

forts may be gained. But, besides tobacco and tion, Johnson. But I will answer it by saying drinking beer, you indulge in a plate of oysters, that he should do it for the reason that I save my now and then, do you not?" that is, to enable him to educate his "Certainly I do. A hard-working man ought children well, to lighten his own and his wife's

> "I don't exactly see how all that is to be achieved. Suppose he gets together as much as five hundred dollars; and instead of risking it in his business he send his children to some expensive school, hires help for his wife, and takes some comfort as he goes along; how long do you suppose his five hundred will last?"

"Pardon me, Johnson," replied his friend, " but must say you are a very short-sighted mortal. If you can't imagine any better mode of using your five hundred dollars, after you have saved it, I don't blame you for not caring about making the attempt to do so. But I can tell you a better

"Well, let us hear it."

than they now enjoy."

"With your five hundred dollars, after you have saved it, you could buy yourself a snug little cottage with an acre of ground around it. How much rent do you pay now?" "Seventy-five dollars a year."

"Of course this would be saved after that, which, added to what you were already saving, would make a hundred and fifty dollars a year. Take fifty of that to buy yourself a cow, some pigs and chickens, and to get lumber for your pigstye, hen-house, and shed for your cow in winter, and you have a hundred dollars left, the first year, to go into the Savings' Bank. Your garden, which you could work yourself by rising an hour or two earlier in the morning, your cow, your chickens and your pigs, would make a sufficient saving in your expenses to pay for all additional charges in entering your children at better schools. In three years more, laying by a hundred and fifty dollars a year, which you could easily do, would give you enough to buy another cottage and an acre of ground, which you could rent to a good tenant for eighty dollars a year. In three years more, going on with the same economy, you would have seven hundred dollars more to invest, which could be done in property that would yield you seventy or eighty dollars a year additional income. By this time the village would have grown out towards your ground, and perhaps doubled, may be quadrupled, its value for building lots, some of which you could sell, and adding the amount to the savings of a couple of years, be able to build one or more comfortable houses on your own lots. Going on in this way, year after year, by the time your ability to work as a journeyman betect the sum of fourteen dollars that might be gan to fail you, the necessity for work would not exist, for you would have a comfortable property, the regular income from which would more than support you. Now all this may be done by simply giving up your tobacco, beer, and oysters, and your day's holiday once a month. Is not being thus convicted of spending nearly one-fifth the result worth the trifling sacrifice, Johnson?

"It certainly is," was the serious reply. "You have represented a very attractive picture, and suppose a true one." "It is, you may depend upon it. Every jour-

neyman mechanic, if he be industrious and have a prudent wife, as you have, may accumulate a snug little property, and live quite at his ease when he passes the prime of life. Is it not all very plain to you?" "It certainly is, and I am determined that

If you can save seventy-five dollars a year, there is no good reason why I should not do the same. " None in the world. Only persevere in your economy and self-denial, and you are certain of accomplishing all I have set forth."

Ten years afterwards, the friend who had tobacco, that is out of the question; I can't do it. striven so hard to make him see his interest and Nor could you if you had ever formed the habit to act accordingly, was doing as fine a business as any master workman in the village. His chil "We can do almost anything, if we try hard enough, Johnson. We fail because we give up trying. My tobacco and cigars used to cost me any master workman in the village. His children were going to good schools, and his wife, now the mistress of a neat, comfortable, well furtrying. My tobacco and cigars used to cost me

OFFICE OVER No. 1 Cornhill. No. 39.

just twice what yours cost you, and yet I made the domestic duties, by a strong, active, faithful a resolution to abandon the vile weed altogether, domestic. Johnson reformed for a little whileand then sunk down into his old ways and went on as usual. Mrs. Johnson had to work much harder than before, for her family had increased from three to six children; while her husband, instead of drinking one glass a day, now indulged in two or three, and in various ways spent upon himself nearly double what he did when his friend strove so hard to make him give up his tobacco, ale, oysters, and holidays. His vices and

self-indulgence had grown upon him.

Hopelessly his poor wife, now in ill health, is toiling on, and will have to toil on until she sinks from exhaustion, into the grave, and her children become scattered among strangers, to bear the hard lot of the orphan.

For the Herald and Journal.

"I'LL BE HONEST." "Stern self-denial, counting all things lost

Honesty is a rare virtue in this cold world .-Times of prosperity may permit us to practice it,

but when stern adversity approaches, and meagre want stares us in the face, it costs something to be honest. Only a heart sternly virtuous and constantly addicted to self-denial, can view the rags and want of its own offspring, and still cling to its integrity.

The hand of the weak falters, his foot slides, and he goes in the way to do evil. Sinners entice him, circumstances discourage, and a dire fate presses hard on him. It is in times of adversity, that man oversteps the boundary which God has laid down for him; the law of Jehovah is

violated by his frail, dying creature.

How refreshing to behold occasionally a spirit that braves the storm, rises superior to fortune, and adheres to the strict dictates of justice. Such a spirit was Ewald. A son of New England, the blood of the old Puritans ran in his veins. From those noble, pure-hearted sires, he inherited an iron resolution, and love of strict integrity. The Scriptures were taught him after the old Puritan style. He reverenced the Bible as the family statute book and the prize most dearly cherished by his parents; but as yet had not learned that it was a law binding his own conscience. He was yet sportive, and showed no friuts as the result of the seed early sown in his heart. Fears were entertained that he would be left to himself. and that sinners would entice him to the paths of vice, where he must sooner or later eat the fruit of bitterness. Both his parents were solicitous to see him a Christian ere he should leave the paternal mansion. For this they often prayed, but were doomed to disappointment. Their son, while yet in sportive boyhood, wandered away to the sunny plains of the South. But, in the land of his pilgrimage God had spoken good concerning him. He was followed by those family prayers and holy teachings to which he had so often listened.

Being among strangers, and far from home. the instruction of his father's fireside had time to settle deep in his mind. Not long after he began his sojourn in the South, some kind influence led him to the Methodist Church, a place he seldom visited, being of another school-where the Rev. Dr. C. was holding a series of meetings. It was here God taught Ewald that he was a sinner, whose case, without repentance, was hopeless.— He resolved now to dedicate himself to the service of God. He struggled in prayer for pardon at the hand of God, whom he saw and felt he had so deeply offended. Peace soon visited his breast-he found the pearl of great price, and went on his way rejoicing. Henceforth he was a Christian, and the church that was instrumental in his conversion became his church. He sat down beside her altar, to drink of the waters of

In the goods of this life he was also enriched. and all his temporal business remarkably prospered. Wealth rolled in upon him, unbidden .-And amid this influx of wealth, he retained his devotional habits. He was strict in the discharge of each duty, showing his faith by his works.-Benevolence could not be foreign to such a heart. He loved the poor, and cared for them, dealing out to them of the things with which God had prospered him. All the milder Christian virtues were blended in his character. All loved him. The multitude, admiring, said as he passed by, "Here is a genuine specimen of Christian devotedness.

life and be refreshed.

Edward married a youthful, lovely wife, virtuous like himself. She promised to be a wellspring of purest joy. Providence bid him change his residence. He returned to his own New England and entered into business extensively, in one of our central cities. Business crowded upon him, and profits filled his coffers. A partner was selected, and a branch business established in another place. All things glided smoothly on. His house was elegantly, though not extravagantly, furnished. A little son and daughter caused each parent's heart to be gladto swell with joy. Who could say he would not be one of our richest men? All things promised it. He was prudent-judicious, and a man of penetration. Perchance he will bless the world by his generous deeds, and enroll his name with

the benefactors of his race. But Providence willed it not so to be. He bore in his breast a gem that could be polished only in the crucible of affliction. His partner proved recreant to his trust, and departed to a distant land, bearing with him a large amount of treasure and other availables. The stately fabric of E. was in ruins, while he stood demurely surveying them. Those sudden riches had taken wings and flown away. He was by this unexpected stroke reduced to penury, and involved too deeply to be able to tell how to extricate himself. His spirit was deeply agonized.

The law permitted him to escape by the payment of a certain percentage. Friends and good men came near, and spoke to him comfortable words. They whispered that, compelled by ill fortune, as he was, to relinquish his property, it would not be a sin to relieve himself of a burden which else might trouble even his children .-Ewald looked on the sweet babes which God had given him, and reflected that his misfortune might reduce them to begary, while a little tampering about the law, might make them a comfortable home for life. He looked on the wife of his youth and wept in the bitterness of his grief.—
"What shall I do?" It was a trying moment. The floods had almost gone over him, and he saw no way of escape. But he felt that he must regard God. He stood up superior to his fortune, and said, " I'll be honest." Ten long years he Ten long years he labored to re-establish his wrecked fortune, when God permitted him to escape from the furnace as gold tried in the fire. He felt himself a stronger, better man, and that God had inflicted him in righteousness. This one victory repaid for every parental tear shed over his infancy and youth.-Morally he is a great man. The name of Ewald is doubtless enrolled in Heaven, and read with interest by angels. Who will imitiate his virtue ? BATON SIRRELL.

Smoky Hollow, Sept. 17.

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

Mr. Editor,-I wish, with your permission, to say that God has crowned this Institution with his abun

dant favor.
This school is almost entirely new. It was estab lished by a committee, appointed for that purpose, by the Vermont Conference, at its last session but one. The Conference unanimously approved the report of that Committee; appointed a Board of Trustees, and of its Seminaries, at its last

we had a small term, last spring, for the accommodation of the people here, and another in the summer; but our preparations have been altogether incomplete until this fall. Before this term commenced, however, the Seminary building, which is a stranged as to be remarkably convenient has o arranged as to be remarkably convenient, has been painted, and put in fine repair. We have also purchased about five hundred dollars' worth of new and excellent apparatus, and obtained one of the most extensive and beautiful Cabinets, to aid in the most extensive and beautiful country, in the country study of Geology and Mineralogy, in the country with these preworth about one thousand dollars. With these pre-parations, all of which were made by the liberality of the people of this town, together with a very efficient Board of Instruction, we felt that the Institution was deserving of extensive patronage. But it was feared that a knowledge of its existence, among the people abroad was so limited, that but few would ever that such a school had been established. Among other disappointments, in the failure of notices, we were somewhat afflicted, that the one left at the Herald Office never made its appearance. Probably little is known of it to this day, beyond the bounds of this District; and but very few scholars have come beyond this circle, except a good number who were drawn here by the popularity of our teachers. In some places the story was industriously circulated, that boarding-places could not be obtained in the village, which prevented a large number from coming, and some, from whom more honorable things ought to have been expected, wrote to their acquaintances, advising them not to send their scholars

With these, and many other sources of discourage ment, the term commenced on the 26th of Aug., and the first morning 137 students presented themselves. The number has since increased to 215, including a small class of 27, in what is called the Primary department. "And still they come." Enough probably enter, during the term, to raise the number about 250. A good number of our best boarding places have not yet been taken up, and many more could be provided, if found necessary.

Though we are confident our Board of Teacher

cannot be outdone, in ability and efficiency, by any Board in New England, we are not at all disposed to puff them, for the very good reason, if no other, that nothing of the kind is necessary. As now constituted, the board consists of

Rev. H. C. Wood, M. A., Principal.

Miss Jane Johnson, Preceptress. Mr. G. M. Steel, and Miss Mary E. White, Asso ciate Teachers.

E. Adams Knight, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology

and Anatomy.

Mr. D. G. Peabody, Teacher of French. Mr. T. A. Cutler, Teacher of Instrumental Music

Mr. D. Y. Kilgore, Teacher of Penmanship. Miss Caroline Chandler, Assistant Teacher of the

Primary class. Excellent satisfaction has been given in all the

departments, so far, and everything promises a very profitable and happy term.

The principle on which the Trustees have acted,

has been, to raise money, at least by pledges, suffi cient to pay for everything, before the articles were so as not to contract a debt at the beginning, which would require years' begging to liquidate.

And they have succeeded in doing so, and that without asking any man out of town to pay one cent .-And be it known that we have done this, besides paying our full proportion of the debt on Newbury Seminary, so that the Trustees of that school assured us, they should be able to pay all the claims against We greatly rejoice in their independence from debt, and shall no doubt be able to say, at the close of the year, that this Institution "owes no man any Though we now have two Seni thing but love." naries in this Conference, there are an abundance of scholars to fill both to overflowing, who ought to attend, and who may be induced to attend, as well as

But, Mr. Editor, the best of all remains yet to be The Lord is favoring us with a blessed revival of religion. Already a good number are rejoicing in the Savior's love, and nearly thirty have resolved to seek salvation now. Indeed, a general serious-ness seems to pervade nearly the whole school.-From present appearances, there is every reason to expect an extensive revival of experimental and practical godliness. To see between two and three indred intelligent young gentlemen and ladies, assemble with perfect order and seriousness, at eight in the morning, to read the word of God, then all, or nearly all, unite in singing his praise, and then en gage in seeking the blessing of heaven on their pursuits after knowledge, and especially imploring the pardon of their sins, and the salvation of their souls is enough to fill any pious heart with joy. It is sight on which angels may well look with raptures of delight. But my sheet is full, and I must close. you judge this worthy of a place in the Herald, you may probably hear from us again, soon.

J. C. ASPENWALL.

Springfield, Vt., Sept. 20, 1847.

For the Herald and Journal.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a special meeting of the junior class of th Wesleyan University, the following resolutions were passed, upon the loss of one of their number, Alexder R. Tebbetts, who died at his father's residence in Lowell, Mass., Aug 26th.

Deeply afflicted by the death of our beloved fel-

ent. Alexander R. Tebbetts, and being desirous of rendering some tribute to his memory, and of giving expression to the esteem and love in which he was held by us all, we, his surviving classmates, unanimously adopt the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That we hereby express our sense of

the exalted worth of our deceased lately stood among us, conspicuous for his sound learning, his superior talents, his cheerful urbanity. his deep and uniform piety, winning by them the sincere friendship of all, and leading to the belief that his career in life was to be high, honorable, and

Resolved. That to his surviving friends, so deeply bereaved by this dispensation of divine Providence, we hereby tender an expression of our most heart

felt sympathy.

Resolved, That the President of the University be requested to deliver a discourse upon the death of our classmate, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in

the papers of this city, the Zion's Herald, and the Christian Advocate and Journal; and that a copy be

In behalf of the Junior Class, GEO. F. MELLEN, Pres. JAS. T. FOUNTAIN, Sec.

For the Herald and Journal M. E. CHURCH, EASTPORT, ME.

"Whereas, it appears that the M. E. Church is Eastport has not ability to meet the payments on their house of worship in that place so fast as they become

e, therefore, "Resolved, That we approve of having some one whom said church may select, travel as an agent through this Conforence, or any part of it, to solicit aid for the liquidation of the debt on said meetinghouse, and that we commend said society brethren and friends, as truly worthy of such aid.

The above resolution was adopted at the last session of the Maine Conference of the M. E. Church, sion of the Maine Conference of the M. E. Church, in view of the important position of Eastport, and the embarrassment of our society there. At a meeting of the preachers and a few others, holden on the camp-ground, in Charlotte, last week, it was agreed to propose to our preachers within the bounds of what may be the Bangor Conference, to raise the sum of three or four dollars each, for the purpose designated in the above resolution. We would also very thankfully received and from a present content. designated in the above resolution. We would also very thankfully receive aid from any other circuit or station in the Maine Conference, or elsewhere, to relieve this feeble society. Will our brethren hand to the Presiding Elder, as he makes his second tour, to the Presiding Elder, as he makes his second tour, the free will offerings for this purpose. The debt, I believe, is 700 dollars, 400 of which must be paid this year. The society are well satisfied that if 300

dollars can be raised abroad, they will take care of the rest. To our friends in this State I need not speak of the urgency of this call. Eastport is an important and thriving village, and, with the excepimportant and thriving village, and, with the excep-tion of the above pecuniary embarrassment, the prospect for Methodism is good. And the passage of a resolution in favor of the call, by the Me. Con-ference, should commend the object as worthy of your aid. Once more would we especially call upon our brethren of the Conference, and of the city in work of anti-alavery reform. The editor is in exter honor of which we have selected the name of our new Conference, to aid us in this first call upon their benevolence.

A. Moore. benevolence. Milltown, Sept. 14, 1847.

HERALD AND JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, SEPTIMBER 29, 1847.

DIVISION OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY.

Several Methodist papers in the West and South have begun to discuss the question, whether the therefore, they will break the thrall with which under the state of the state o General Conference ought to divide the church prop-erty with the southern section of the church, and erty with the southern section of the church, and cils of these States. Acting under this belief, we one of our brother editors of the South, is determined to look upon the vote of the next General tern N. Carolina, and Western Virginia, to agitate Conference, either to give, or not to give, at least the and urge this view,—that new Constitutions, as they are made, should provide that any county may become usual dividends, to the South, as evidence of honesty, or "cheatery," in that body.

ing this subject, have not recently looked into their Disciplines. By referring to that volume, they will find that the General Conference has nothing whatever to do with the question, except to refer it to the Annual Conferences. Such a reference it has already made, and having received a decisive answer, it will hardly deem it important to repeat the reference, un- the numerical preponderance. It is hostile to slav in the action of the Annual Conferences.

One of the constitutional restrictions of the General Conference (Dis., Ch. 1, Sec. 3) takes from it the right to appropriate the income of the Book Concern and Chartered Fund, "to any other purpose" than specified cases in the ministry of the M. E. Church .-A proviso makes it possible for that body, on the recnendation of three-fourths of the members of the Annual Conferences, present and voting, to appropriate otherwise these properties. The restriction was the only obstacle to the proposed appropriation at the last session. The Conference, therefore, availed itself of the proviso, and referred to the Annual Conferences for the necessary authority. Those bodies have declined to give it; the General Conference has, then, we repeat, nothing more to do with the subject, except that it may, if it chooses, request another trial of the question-a measure which we suppose will hardly be deemed worth proposing, by the strongest advocates of the division.

The "dividends" referred to by our southern brother editor, come under this constitutional restriction. Indeed, the prohibitory clause particularly

specifies the "produce" of the Book Concern, &c. Whatever, therefore, may be the right or wrong of the question, it seems to us that the next General Conference has nothing to do with it, legislatively, born souls, and they began to lisp forth the praises of save to refer it, as above, to its constituency.

Notwithstanding this view of the subject seems decisive, there appears to be abroad among us (if we can judge from newspaper and colloquial discussions) a general impression that the session of next year that body, we again affirm, can have no positive action on the subject, whatever, except to vote to reing the question, until it has gone the round of all conversion, a large proportion of whom furnish the Conferences. Nothing final can be done respectof the General Conference.

Brethren of the South should not therefore look to une next General Conference, for a decision of the question. And we see no reason why the approach will continue to "grow mightily." Our Congrega. of the session should be considered the appropriate to open their eyes, and awake from their long slumtime for a re-agitation of the subject, by either party. interests; they are sometimes requisite, but we re-Such agitations we deprecate as injurious to higher tion of this question is desirable at a time when no decisive action on it is pending, or can possibly arise, and when, especially, more vital interests are seriously suffering among us, partly, at least, from such agitations.

It is our decided opinion, that this question is already finally determined, whether rightly or wrongly, Ghost," thus, so regulating the life, as to show that The Annual Conferences have given their verdict on it, and such is the stringency of the proviso in the Restrictive Rules, requiring "three-fourths of all the members of the several Annual Conferences," to vote for a change, and such the unquestionable state of sentiment in many of the northern Conferences, that no man with his eyes open, can expect a change. Be it right or wrong, it is, we repeat, finally decided by the M. E. Church, that its property is not to be divided with the " M. E. Church South." The decision may be unjust; other tribunals may decide otherwise, but the church has so decided, and no ground remains on which to calculate a change of its decision.

In this state of the question, we would ask even the most ardent advocate of the proposed division, Is it desirable to revive the question in our papers? We would go further, and ask, is it desirable to agitate t even in the General Conference? That body can discuss it and with the usual proclivity of deliberative bodies for speech-making, can spend whole weeks on it, but as such discussion can terminate in no positive result—as it must be only a collision of opinions, and inevitably a violent one-what wisdom can there be in introducing it at all? There will be two many important things to be done at the next Pittsburgh determined to do simply the business before them, in respect to this question, viz to hear from the usual committee the result of the action of return, or not to return it to those bodies, and then without farther ado proceed to other business. If it is to be discussed again, let the discussion be confined to its appropriate place, the Annual Confer-

These remarks do not, of course, apply to the rest of the Plan of Separation. In respect to all the other articles of that document, the General Conference has original jurisdiction—so far as there is any jurisdiction of the kind any where. That matter, we opine, will consume all its spare time, without the subordinate question of a division of the church prop-

In some of our Calvinistic exchanges, we find a series of bitter articles on Methodism, under cal Society, with a valuable library; 18 State con the lugubrious heading of "The Great Iron Wheel," ventions, (beside 4 State Sunday School Associations Those of the series which we have seen, are chiefly 2 State Missionary Associations, and one State Relief a tirade against the Class-meeting, one of the most Fund;) 80 Ecclesiastical Associations, (beside 2 lo blessed provisions of Methodism. This spleeny ac- cal Sunday School Associations, 3 local Missionary cuser of the brethren considers it almost as dangerous as the papal confessional. Our organs in the cals, including annuals; 9 schools and academies middle States are attending to him. We regret 1098 societies; 709 meeting-houses, and 707 preach that at a period when overtures of Christian ers. Of these, and beside these, there are reported courtesy and harmony are so frequent, such an ex- 153 organized churches, 167 Sunday schools, 25 new hibition of the odium theologicum should be made be- meeting-houses, 45 new preachers, 27 new societies

ABOLITION.

A GOOD IDEA.

The Louisville Examiner, which takes the place Cassius M. Clay's defunct sheet, is in full play, scattering light through Kentucky, Tennesee, and Vin ginia, and rousing many energetic minds to the goo sive correspondance with southern gentlemen who sympathize with his views. One of his correspondents ends him, from East Tennesee, the following: "You made last year this suggestion to Mr. -

and Rev. Mr. —, in reply to the question, What shall or can we do in East Tenuessee, for emancipation?—namely: That each county should have the right, whenever the majority should so determine, to establish freedom therein. Since then we have debated the subject, and corresponded about it, and we have come to the conclusion that we ought to act upon it and will do so before long. The condition of the upland or mountain regions of Virginia, North Carolina, and East Tennesee, is pretty well understood. They are chiefly settled by non-slaveholders. In the early settlement of these States, the planting regions had the preponderance. But the uplands have now the numerical strength, and are increasing, while the sual dividends, to the South, as evidence of honesty, "free from slavery, whenever a majority of the legal voters should so determine, and that thereafter should be, except for crime, no involuntary servitude in said county."

This is a good thought. The unquestionable way to ront slavery out of Kentucky, Virginia, and E. Tennesee, is to rouse the large non-slaveholding population in these States, especially in the mountainous sections of the two latter, into party opposition to the slavocrats. This free population is fast gaining less there are some new grounds for a different result erv also, but lacks organization and leaders. There are, however, indications of a rapid awakening. God speed it.

DANIELSONVILLE, CONN.

Dear Br. Stevens,-Allow me to gladden the hearts of your numerous readers, by the intelligence of the revival of the work of God, on this station .-For a few weeks past we have been enjoying a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit. There had been a gradual increase of interest in the church, for some weeks previous to the late camp-meeting at Uncasville. Some cold hearts had been warmed, while the burden of the "cry" of "God's elect" was, "O Lord, revive thy work." The prayer prevailed, and the authorities. The British Ambassador at the and other literary productions, died on the 10th inst. though iniquity had become rampant, so that Daniel- Court of Vienna had interfered with the government of yellow fever. sonville was a by-word, yet the cloud was seen rising on their behalf, but the answer given him was, that like unto a man's hand, giving assurance that the elect" should be "avenged." Quite a number of the Austrian states. our members attended the camp-meeting, and were more or less profited, and two or three souls were either converted, or reclaimed from a backslidden state. In the meantime, those who remained a home, were faithful, "looking far, and hasting unto, the coming of the day of God," to bless, and to save his people; and when we returned with our new the physician of souls, it set the ready fuel in a blaze, which has been spreading ever since, to the glory of the God who kindled it. We have held meetings every evening since our return from campwill have the responsibility of determining this great meeting; most of the time, prayer meetings, though question. This impression should be corrected, for efficient pulpit labors of Br. S. Benton. From six to twenty-six persons have been found at the altar, from peat or not to repeat, the reference to the Annual evening to evening, inquiring, "Men and brethren, what must we do?" And about forty have professed the Annual Conferences, subsequently to the session their profession is mostly of credit. More than half of these are already probationers in the church -The work is still spreading, and we are expecting it tional brethren, hearing the battle-cry, have begun ber, and are now girding on their armor for the aliens, till they shall be driven from the battle field. and the confession be extorted from their Phrenologic leaders, that there is a power in the gospel sufficient to change the "heart, out of which proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thelts, false-witness, blasphemies,"-and making it the "temple of God," in which "abideth the Holy the man is a "new creature" even though the developments of the cranium may be as they were be fore the change.

I learn that the Lord is making bare his holy arm in various directions on this District. In Plainfield. Br. Mather's charge, a gracious work is in progress. Canterbury is rejoicing over new-born souls. At Masonville, within Br. Bill's charge, a powerful work is in progress. "Sing, O ye heavens; for the Lord hath done it; shout, ye lower parts of the earth; break forth into singing, ye mountains, O, forest, and every tree therein; for the Lord hath redeemed Jacob and glorified himself in Israel."

Yours, &c. Danielsonville, Conn., Sept. 20, 1847.

BENEFACTIONS OF THE WEALTHY .- The Bosto Chronotype publishes a list of Peter G. Stuyvesant's benefactions to the various benevolent societies, and appends the following timely and suggestive remarks :- " How this benevolent millionaire came to think of it to leave just one-tenth of one per cent of all his estate to benevolent institutions, does not appear. Probably he attached to them a value, compared General Conference, to allow of much time for oracents to the Bible Society, 10 cents to the Tract Society, 30 cents to the Institution for the Blind, and 50 cents to an Orphan Society, it would be considthe Annual Conference respecting it, and to vote to portioned to what has been done by Mr. Stuyvesant. Millionaires appear to be blessed either with small souls or small knowledge of arithmetic beyond addition. If a man worth but \$2,000 in the world gives \$50 dollars to some public object, it is not thought worth making a very great fuss about-but if, being worth \$2,000,000, he gives \$50,000, the universal newspaper press is expected to go into ecstaciesand for the rarity of the thing it very well may."

UNIVERSALISM.

The following synopsis of the present condition of Universalism in the United States, is taken from the Universalist Register, for 1848 :- " United States and Territories .- One General Convention; one Histori-Associations, and 3 Tract Associations;) 25 periodiand 17 books published since our last issue."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Another pervent from St. Pancras.—The Rev Mr. New, late curate to the Rev. W. Dodsworth, at seek it through your valuable paper. 1. How long can a person remain on trial in the M. E. Church, Christ Church, St. Pancras, whose resignation of his in neglect of baptism, and other Christian duties? curacy was announced some time back, has, with his wife, gone over to the Romish Church. Mr. New Society? Is it State, circuit, Conference, a certain was of St. John's, Oxford. Another curate of Christ number of Conferences, or all of the members of the Church, St. Pancras, has recently withdrawn from M. E. Church in the world? 3. Has a preache ministerial engagements, preparatory to a further power to select arbitrators, without the consent of the change. We need not add that all these parties were and are Tractarians.

A correspondent of the Traveller writes that Dr Cunningham is to succeed the late Dr. Chalmers, as Principal of the New College, at Edinburg, Scot. point, but it is plainly implied in that manual that land, and Dr. Candlish is to take his place as Pro. persons on trial living "in neglect of Christian du-

GENEVA .- Perversion of funds designed for the spread of the Gospel.-The Archives du Christianisme has excited a somewhat keen dispute by again speaking of the secret funds of Geneva. The facts of the case tions in our Discipline, but here refers, we think, to Protestantism had no legal existence in France, our the local church to which the accused belongs. young men, who were intended for the holy ministhe English government, gave money for opening say that it usually devolves upon the preacher to in Switzerland a French Theological Seminary. These donations having for a long series of years been left to accumulate, amount to a million or a million and a half of francs. These funds have fallen into the hands of some Latitudinarian or Socinian pastors of Geneva, who secretly employ the proceeds in promoting their heterodox opinions. The editor of the Archives du Christianisme, without casting any doubt on the personal integrity of the members of the committee, has demanded of them a public account of the manner in which they administer the funds in question. Secresy is always suspicious and bad in ecuniary affairs, and as these funds were given for French theologians, we have a positive right to inquire to what purpose they are appropriated.

will long persist in keeping a secret which is no nois; and Cincinnati, Ohio. longer in accordance with the manners and usages

EXPULSION OF ENGLISH MISSIONARIES FROM CRAcow.-The Frankfort Gazette states that two English missionaries had passed through that city, from Cracow, from which place they had been expelled by Georgia, and well known by his History of Tasso, the Austrian laws would not permit missionaries in

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH .- The German Catholic Reform is making progress. A French paper sold for between \$50,000 and \$60,000. says that at Gelenau, in the kingdom of Saxony, a Catholic church containing six hundred members has recently gone over to the German Catholic com- prospectus of a new paper to be called "The munion. It has embraced the Leipsic Confession of Faith, and has already celebrated divine worship lar event was occasioned by the fact that a pastor not acceptable to the people had been forced upon them. We learn, also, that a Roman Catholic church in the Grand Duchy of Baden has threatened to folare averse be sent to them.

A General Council or Convention of the German of his History of England. Catholics was held at Berlin, in the latter part of last May. This meeting was one of great interest. The most prominent measure adopted on this occasion, was the refusal of any official connection with the Rationalistic sect who call themselves "Friends collecting documents illustrating the early history of Tune Book," the best of the kind in the world." A

a missionary of the London Missionary Society, who folio volumes, copied by himself in a fair hand, and is laboring in India, recently said: "At this moment, containing numerous maps, fac similes, drawings in the city of Calcutta, there are hundreds of young of uniforms, &c., with a large collection of engraved men, well educated, thoroughly versed in all the maps. specifully submit to brethren, whether the resuscitastriction which now rests upon the profession of Christianity, to acknowledge themselves on the Loid's F. M. Serenbetz, and F. W. Winkleman. side. The restriction to which I refer, (and I say it with all respect for the British administration in India.) is, that when a man receives baptism, and puts on Christ, he loses his property, his friends, his connections, and becomes a completely isolated being, tricts to Christianity and that they have organized

> MARRIAGE OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.—The Cork Constitution says: The neighborhood of Fermoy has been favored with an extraordinary marriage between a reverend Roman Catholic clergyman, and the accomplished daughter of an M. D. The determination of the reverend gentleman seems praiseworthy, and all impartial, unprejudiced persons will wish him and his fair bride "God speed." "Marriage is honorable in all men."

gooue of that city. There were present six hundred to put the Christian public on their guard against Israelites, and upwards of two hundred Christians, his erratic plans. including several high functionaries of the city, among others, the Director of the Police.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS IN IRELAND. Under this head a Parliamentary paper has just been printed, containing returns of the number of ministers participating in the Parliamentary grant of £36, 214 for non-conforming ministers in Ireland. Sixtytwo receive £100 Irish each per annum, and four hundred and twenty-three receive £75 per annum. Some of the recipients, it is right to mention, belong to the Remonstrant Synod, which consists of persons holding Arian and Unitarian opinions,

JEWS ACCOUNTING THE POPE THE MESSIAH.—The copalians of Philadelphia," Siecle publishes the following letter, dated Rome, 22d June: "The Pope has appointed a committee to inquire into the position of the Jews. 'His plan is to withdraw them from their detestable ghetto.-There is a controversy in the ghetto on the subject of the Pope. "Young Palestine" is of opinion that that he is merely a great prophet. We have admitted five Jews into the circulio Romano. Such an event never before occurred.

PUBLIC OPINION IN TENNESEE.—The Ohio Press makes the following statement:-"We have ourselves heard Senator Jarnagan declare, repeatedly, that if the abstract question were submitted to the people of Tennesee to-morrow, three-fifths of them would vote for the abolition of slavery."

IMMIGRANTS AT NEW YORK .- The number of Imnigrants arriving at the port of New York, during the year ending Aug. 1, 1847, was 152,116, compared with 91,280 the previous year. Of these, 88,733 were from British, 26,789 from French, 15,525 from German, and 18,204 from Dutch and Belgic ports.-Of the whole, 32,000 arrived in the months of November, December, January, February, and March. The greatest proportion of the increase of immigration during the last year, was in the winter months. France, to \$7 50, and in Great Britain, \$12 23.

LIGHT WANTED.

Mr. Editor,-Having a desire to know the trnth, I other party? A LOVER OF TRUTH. Vermont, Sept. 13, 1847.

We answer, in respect to the first query, that we have no specific instructions in the Discipline, on the ties" should be dropped, after such admonition and forbearance as the individual case may require, and but little common sense is requisite to determine how much that ought to be.

The third question is somewhat obscure. Th try, had to pursue their studies at Lausanne or Getrial of an offending member. If our correspondent neva. Some generous Christians, and in particular means by "arbitrators" this select number, then we appoint it, not so much by prescription of the Discipline, as from the historical implications of the law, (see Hedding on Discipline, pp. 59-63,) and his pastoral relations and qualifications, which should render him the most competent and most impartial person to do it. The law supposes, however, that the preacher is not usually one of the parties. In case he should be, it would, of course, be equitable that the committee should be otherwise appointed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic papers mention that several new Sees have been erected in this country. They But the national pastors of Geneva have refused are Albany and Buffalo, in New York, and Galvesto satisfy this reasonable demand. These gentlemen ton, in Texas. St. Louis has been erected into an apparently attach great importance to their remain- Archbishoptic; and the See of Hartford has been ing perfectly irresponsible in the management of this transferred to Providence, Rhode Island. The corproperty, and wish to evade the requirements of pubie opinion. It remains to be seen whether they been laid recently in Augusta, Maine; Quincy, Illi-

LITERARY ITEMS.

The Hon. Richard Henry Wilde, of New Orleans, formerly a distinguished member of Congress from

The copy right of Dr. Chalmers' works, including his life and letters, to be published by his son-in-law. Dr. Hanna, together with some additional volumes of sermons, and a commentary on the Bible, has been The Pittsburg Journal says it has received the

Crisis," and to be published in Moundsville, Va .-It is to advocate anti-slavery principles, upon the acording to its newly adopted liturgy. This singu-This is a bold effort, and demonstrates that there is no institution which a free press is not bold enough to beard in its chosen home. It is said that the Hon. T. B. MACAULEY, will gladly

low their example, in case a curate to whom they avail himself of his rejection by the citizens of Edinburgh, to devote himself entirely to the composition

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that among the passengers by the Britannia is Mr. Poore, who has been in Europe engaged for two years in Massachusetts, which was almost constantly in collision with the French colonies, whose archives are SINGULAR FACTS TO EXIST UNDER THE GOVERN- preserved at Paris. The French Ministry have af-

> A German Protestant paper is now published by the American Protestant Society, edited by the Rev.

Bishop Hamline, I understand, has received inteligence, through a German letter from Gutslaff, that the Bible alone has already converted whole dis ircuits and classes much on the Methodist plan. The news is almost " too good to be true.'

The above is from the New York corresponden of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate. It is decidedly "too good to be true." Gutslaff is not reliable. We regret to see that our esteemed friend, Prof. Tefft. refers to him so enlogistically, in his late, and otherwise excellent article, on the China mission. Mr. G., owing, his friends think, to a species of hallucination, has always been utterly extravagant in his state ments about China. Within a few years a declara-PRUSSIA.-Letters from Konigsberg, of the 8th ult. tion of this fact, attested by the signatures of the state that on that day divine service was, for the first best religious, and other authorities in the East, time on a Sunday, celebrated in the Jewish syna- was published in most of our religious journals,

> says, we know not with how much truth :-"Dr. Henry Onderdonk, who resigned the Episc pate of Pennsylvania, a few years ago, and who was suspended from the exercise of his functions, on a charge of too freely indulging in the use of ardent spirits, will, we understand, be most likely restored o the Bishopric, by the convention about to sit; the evidence being that he has entirely abstained during the intervening time. We hear, farther, that a church will be erected for him, by some of the Epis-

BISHOP ONDERDONK .- The New York Express

THE NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate says, that the suit of the Rev. J. N. Maffitt against Drs. Peck. Bond. &c., is to be tried, in the course of a few weeks, in Brooklyn .-Pius IX is the Messiah. The Conservatives maintain The declaration served by his lawyers upon the defendents, sets forth that Massit, as a local elder in the M. E. Church, was in the way of amassing a large property, the houses of said church being open for his lectures, &c., but the publication of Dr. Peck has shut him out of those churches, and thus injured him, both in his character and his purse.

> A WAR FACT .- The money expended by Great Britain, in seven wars, would have constructed fifteen railroads round the whole globe, allowing the cost to have been \$25,000 per mile.

There are not less than nine new churches now progressing towards completion, in St. Louis.

The nine Methodist churches in Cincinnaii, together with the City Mission, comprise 3176 members.

The cost of Government, to each individual, in the United States, amounts to \$2 39 per annum; in

NOTICE ALTERED.

The Trustees of the Methodist General Biblical Institute are hereby notified to assemble at Concord, N. H., on Wednesday, Oct. 6, and in the Seminary Edifice.

The acceptance of the charter, as well as of the new building, and other matters of special importance are objects of the meeting, and hence a full attendance is earnestly requested.

> C. ADAMS, O. C. BAKEB. A. STEVENS.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 9. 1847.

The Richmond Christian Advocate gives a long article on the trial of Prof. McCliotock, and pretty plainly condemns the verdict of acquittal, as contrary to the evidence of the case. Our good brother Lee never disguises his sentiments or his spleen.-So far as any wrong agency in the rescue of the slaves at Carlisle is concerned, we need no evidence whatever to convince us of the innocence of Prof. M., nor does any one who knows personally the Professor. In respect to all right agency in the case. we sincerely hope the Professor was not wanting.

THE AFFAIR IN ACCOMAC.—The papers have reported an affray in Accomac Co., Md., as arising from the dispute there between the northern and southern sections of the M. E. Church. Baltimore and other papers of the region deny that it had any connection with that question, and say that it grew entirely out of political agitations.

Southern Methodist Review.-We have not vet received a number of this Quarterly. If the publishers will put us on their exchange list, we shall be happy to give it candid notices. It is said to be very ably conducted.

THE VERSES OF ROSA are very fine for so young a writer, but if she perseveres, and attains the provement of which she is evidently capable, she will hereafter be thankful to us for recommending her not to publish her earliest compositions.

Solicitor is too keen. He will raise a horner's nest, without doing much good, we fear. Can he not come at the point in some other way?

THE CANADA WESLEYAN CHURCH has appointed as delegates to our next General Conference, the Rev. Messrs. Richey, Green, and John Ryerson.

Not a single member of the Canadian or English bodies of Wesleyan Methodists, in Upper Canada, has been known to leave the church on account of the late union. So says the Pittsburgh Ch. Adv.

A blessed revival of religion prevails at New-

bury Seminary, Vt., the result of the late camp-

meeting in that town. We learn from the Messen-

ger, that at one meeting in the Seminary, some thirty students presented themselves for prayers. God has thus often put his seal on our literary institutions. None of our public measures have had clearer evidence of the divine approval. BRO. COLES. of the Christian Advocate and Journal, who has first rate taste and judgment in Music.

promises the Connection, by next spring, a new

The obituary of Br. Douglass, in this number of the Herald, does not state his age. It was forty-three. He departed in his prime, lamented by all who

PROFESSOR WILEY'S remittance of twelve dollars has been received.

The MECHANICS' FAIR at Faneuil Hall and Quincy Market, is the great attraction of our city at present The collection of articles is peculiarly large an varied. We know of no public exhibition more in teresting, than this grand display of American genius and industry.

The REV. MR. MILBOURN, well known as the elequent blind chaplain of Congress, has been preaching in our churches in the city, during the last two

DR. ALDER.-The Canada Christian Guardian says that Dr. Alder is rapidly recovering from the severe illness with which he was visited in Halifax.

Editor's Cable.

STORY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, is a thrillingly interesting history of Napoleon's campaign, of 1815, by Rev. G. R. Gleig. It is an attempt to d scribe the military events of that signal period, with the state of private and public feeling as it the operated, both in England and at the seat of war. It has some of the usual defects of English discus sions of the subject, but will be generally read with deep interest .- Binney, Otheman & Co.

The Parlor Harp, is the title of a new and most interesting collection of Music, by Mr. Fitz, author of many well known musical works. It comprises the most popular English, American, and German melodies, including Songs, Glees, Catches, An thems, Rounds, Devotional Melodies, Chants, &c., adapted to the family circle, &c. It is arranged and harmonized for four voices and the Piano Forte. We commend this fine collection to all lovers of the art. -Boston, Jewett & Co.

BUTLER'S WORKS.—Bishop Butler was a theological giant. His Analogy is not excelled in depth and vigor of thought, by any work extant in our last guage; it is a tower of strength. His sermons are not so generally known in this country, but in Eng. land are scarcely less prized than the Analogy, for their profound discussion of ethical principles. present volume includes his complete writings, ed. ited by the Bishop of Gloucester. The type is large, and the volume not too bulky.—Binney, Othernan

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.—The Harpers have sued a new edition of this standard work, edited Prof. Gobdrich, of Yale College. It needs not at it day any commendation. Prof. Goodrich has added a valuable vocabulary of modern Geographics names, with their pronunciation. Binney, Othersial & Co., 1 Cornhill, Boston. IMPORT

It is wel on which to clined, and up entirely Tabernacle: The ground The water is 2. Its loc Island, in Po Sprague, Es

only about either side of is about eigh thirty-five. Penobscot Va pense and tro ference. tensive, that a boats going f ground, eithe and all their fling expense.

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Science

The reverse is true. -

Scientific Discov erary Gazette, writing The Rev. Father M. College of La Paix, at great scientific import city, the first intimat the bulletins of the R serted, succeeded in to city. His apparatus, times under the influe out that influence, all same. Even when scarcely ventures to t of electricity are evide

Type Founding.an advertisement, in N. Dickinson has disponent, which, for the lacounplete in this countientire attention to Typof type-making had retry, until a few year foundry in connection try, until a few year foundry in connection was already rendered valuably introducing an entity of the supermuch to the fact, that it pyramidically on so be break off, an evil which present off, and evil which commencement of the Mr. Dickinson; the data consider it superior, in course of fifteen years' of impression, our readery,

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Christian Guardian says covering from the severe visited in Halifax.

Table.

OF WATERLOO, is a thrill-Napoleon's campaign, of . It is an attempt to deof that signal period, with public feeling as it then and at the seat of war .defects of English discusill be generally read with heman & Co.

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RY.—The Harpers have ishis standard work, edited by College. It needs not at this. Prof. Goodrich has added unciation. Binney, Otheman

For the Herald and Journal.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE PENOBSCOT VALLEY.

It is well known that for want of a good localit on which to hold an annual camp-meeting, the inte est in this heaven honored institution has greatly clined, and, indeed, many were in favor of giving clined, and, indeed, many were in lavor of giving to up entirely; but that want is now supplied. A ground is secured for ten years, in which to hold our feast of Tabennacles, yearly. It is just what we need.

1. The grove is as beautiful as can be desired.—The ground is dry and smooth, and without stone...

The water is near and good,

2. Its locality is central. It is situated on Lon Island, in Penobscot Bay, about three miles from the load of the Island, and is owned by Solome

Sprague, Esq., who has given a lease to a Comm ee of brethren, good and true, for ten years. It nly about one-third of a mile from the ground ither side of the Island. There are good and sa arbors on both sides, in which we can land at an time of the tide, without difficulty. From Belfast is about eight miles, from Castine four or five, from Searsport say six or seven, and from Bangor about thirty-five. Both sides of the Penobscot Bay, the towns on the river, and all the country in the whol-Penobscot Valley, can centre here with but little ex-pense and trouble. It is very much doubted if a lotion can be found equal to this in the Bangor Con

3. The means of access are so numerous and extensive, that any one may go who wishes to. Stean-boats going from the Penobscot River, both east an i west, usually pass within a short distance of the west, usually pass within a short distance of the ground, either on the east or west side of the island and, without doubt, will take companies from an and all their stopping places to the ground with tra-fling expense. There are other modes of convey ance also, so that no anxiety need be felt on that

4. Notwithstanding the facilities of access for those who wish to attend the meeting, it is very dificult for ill disposed persons to contrive means anoyance, as the people of the Island are a civil, re igious class of persons; and as there are no provis ious for them on the ground, (a sufficient territory is secured for the purpose of having the vicinity of the meeting under our control,) and as it is very un pleasant crossing the Bay at night, it will be neces sary for those who are not provided with tents theave before night, as they will find themselves under he necessity of remaining without a shelter, which will not be so pleasant.

Now, brethren, begin to make calculations for Long Island Camp-meeting. Shall we not see at least fifty tents, next year? It is hoped that the preachers will "keep it before the people."

N. Bucksport, Sept. 15.

H. C. TILTON. N. Bucksport, Sept. 15.

Religious Summary.

Free Buptist Church in Baltimore. - The fine large church recently erected for the Rev. Dr. Fuller, in Baltimore, is to be free. The original intention was to have it pewed, according to the custom of that denomination; and in fact, many of the pews had already been rented or sold, but the holders of of the news that arready been lentered in the base are in accordance with a leading Christian principle, that the gospel should be pre-the-its the poor." Taey have done this, too, notwithstanding the proceeds of the pews thus sold and rented were greatly needed to liquidate the liabilities incurred in the erection of the

Wesleyer Femile College.-The new buildings of Westerian Femilie Cottege.—The new bottom, chis lastitution, on Vine street, Cin., are progressing rapidly. That in the rear of the old edifice, is large and very conveniently arranged. Near by is a new and handsome building, with marble front, in course of erection by Mr. Starr. These improvements, taken together, will be, when completed, among the most beautiful in the city.—Chronicle.

African Mission of the Free Church of Scotland .-An opuleat merchant of Liverpool, has recently sent off the Mission ship Warren, to the Western coast of Africa, for the purpose of establishing a Scottish Mission. The society has nt out a number of Missionaries, four of whom are colored men, provided with every thing necessary for successful operation in that distant field.

The Rock River Conference.-We left the seat of The Rock River Conference.—We left the seat of this Conference before its session closed. We have now just time to say, that the Rock River Conference is one of the right stamp. Its members are mostly young; yet there is a sufficient number of men of mature minds and true purposes, although few of them have white heads. There is not a sounder, or a more promising Conference in the United States, that the Rock River Conference, in every thing in which the best interests of Methodism and Christianity are concerned. And their field of labor is one of the greatest promise, if it be not the most important, in the Union. Their delegates are men of the gridit stamp, and will do their part, at the next the next ten extreme. men of the right stamp, and will do their part, at the next General Conference, in the right way, to benefit the Church.—

Methodist Missions among the Germans in the United States .- From the Northern Christian Advocate we learn, that Bishop Hamlin, in giving an outline of the state of the German Missions, stated, that, "The success of our efforts among the Germans commanced with the conversion of Mr., now Dr., Nast. He was a superior scholar, and a professor in an important school, when struck under conviction, by the instrumentality of Bishop McIlvaine, and he was converted under the labors of a Methodist Minister. He began his labors as a Missionary, in Ohio, and the work of revival commenced immediately, which has since spread to the extent that we now have, after only twelve years, six Presiding Elders' Districts, of purely German work. Six thousand members are already the fruits of the revival, one-half of whom were Catholics There are now seventy or eighty German preachers, one-half of whom were once Catholics. Bishop Hamline considered that this work among the Germans is the most wonderful display of converting grace witnessed in the Christian Church since the days of J din Wesley. The work is also progressing

Pror Maisters .- A writer, quoted in the Philadel phis Observer, has been comparing the silaries of Methodist and Presbyterian ministers; and he makes out some of the on or enough. He says the ministers within the bounds of the symol of Penaessee, do not get, on an average, a salary of \$25)—nony of them not \$100, counting every thing—and some not \$50 in money. I be neight starve, he says, but for other resources, or the labor of their hands. The same other resources, or the tabor of their hands. The same writer, after an examination extending over many columns, concludes that the provision made for Methodist ministers and their limites, is much in ore ample than that made for the ministers of any other denomination in this country. Let no one suppose that this is to the discredit of the Methodist Church. The reverse is true.—Boston Reporter.

Science and the Arts.

Scientific Discovery .- A correspondent of the Literary Gazette, writing from Brussels, announces as follows: The Rev. Father Maces, Professor of Natural History in the College of La Paix, at Nemours, has just made a discovery of great scientific importance. Guided by his theory of electrithe bulletins of the Royal Academy, No. 5, he has, it is asserted, succeeded in transforming the solar light into electricity. His apparatus, which is extremely simple, spoke several times under the influence of the light, and remained mute without that influence, all the other circumstances remaining the same. Even when one witnesses the phenomenon, one scarcely ventures to trust one's own eyes, yet the indications

Type Founding .- It will be seen by reference to y in connection with his Printing business; and he has been connected valuable service to Printers and Fublishers, colucing an entire new cut of letter, from English to ad. The superiority of Mr. Dickinson's type owes on the fact, that the durant has been connected by the fact, and the fact has been connected by the fact of the f bianond. The superiority of Mr. Dickinson's type owes much to the fact, that the dots and hair-lines are made to rest by a middeally on so broad a base that they are not liable to break off, an evil which printers have had long to contend with, and which very soon deprives a font of type of its beauty and clearness of the second second

earness of impression.

The type upon which our paper has been printed, since the management of the present volume, is from the foundry of course of lifteen years' experience; of its beauty and clearness:

From the well known mechanical genius, good taste, and enterprise of Mr. Dickinson, we have strong belief, that, should his life be spared, he will yet introduce many improvements in the art of type-funding, that will be of permanent and latting benefit to all interested in making and reading books.—Ch.

Novel Invention .- The Resistance of the Air made ubstraient to Lecomotion. The resistance of air to the rapid- ance of the inverted "wash basin" as the dome has been business had been done in flour and grain. On the 3d, best ty of the flight of the locomotive and its train while in motion, is about to be "compensated," as it were, in rather a novel and weather, in spite of the many predictions to the contrary. 14s. to 15s. per barrel.

that especially when the negative rush of air is seconded and trial. reinforced by a positive current, also in the teeth of the loco-

and complete, is only to be won by one of the happiest hits, if not the highest efforts of human ingenuity; such as that by means of which, \(\epsilon\). g. the contraction and expansion of the brass and steel of clock and watch-work by cold and heat were "compensated" through the appliances of these very tendencies themselves to the "compensating pendulum" and balance. The end in view in the appearance is attached. to three longitudinal chambers, -so that when the engine is in from that quarter." motion and exposed to the resistance or negative rush of the presultant air and vapor passing afterwards along a second series of plates, inserted into the smoke-box, and leading into a chamber, terminating in an annular opening which surrounds the exhaust-pipe, and through which, and up the chimney, it is propelled with conditional force, according to the velocity of the engine, and the resistance of the "blast." If necessary, the new blast may be shut off, or the ordinary blast reverted to. The natentee who has thus invanional passing the resistance of the conditional force, according to the velocity of the tension of the piece is fully equal to that of the mint, and it is within a small trifle of the weight of the genuine \$2.50 nices.—N. V. Comto. The patentee who has thus ingeniously made way with the wind in his face, is a Mr. Kite.

Summary of Intelligence.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ-DIRECT. DEATH OF COL. BURNETT CONFIRMED.

The United States transport ship Massachusetts, Capt. left on the 5th of September.

verbal information of interest to New York. Col Burnett is dead, and was killed at the last day's battle at quires of them.

Cherubusco, as is stated by the Sun of Anahuac. The steamer Ann McKim, for New Orleans, was waiting at Vera Cruz, on the 5th, with steam up-waiting for the de-

by the guerrillas. There was no news at Vera Cruz, from the army, except that already given by the correspondents of the New Orleans swimmer, and determined that they should live or die to-

Delta, a list of the killed and wounded officers and privates, in burned. the various divisions and brigades of our army, in the late battles before the city of Mexico. The killed, we are gratified to

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing
Gen. Worth's Div.,	37	286	18
Gen. Twiggs' do,	49	54	12
Second Brigade,	23	126	4
Engineer Company,		4	1
Com. K.'s 1st Artillery,	2	23	
Gen. Pillow's Div.,	12	135	4
2d Brigade, Voltigeur and			
howitzer Cos.	6	26	2
Palmetto's Regiment,	13	124	
Gen. Quitman's Div.,	16	88	
	128	866	33

has been received. The missionaries were pretty well gen- as they ever were. rally, but Rev. Mr. Benham was coming home on account of ill health. Gov. Roberts had appointed July 8th for thankagiving. Mr. Canot's slave warehouses, burnt at Cape Mount by the native chiefs, at the instance of Captain Murray, of the office the first week warehouses at the control of the office the first week ware over \$125. British ship of war Favorite, according to a treaty with the English, were valued at \$8000. Canot and his family had gone to Monrovia.

oner of the Fishmen tribe. A little war ensued between the will exceed \$4,000,000! Timboes and the Fishmen, who fortified themselves in the English factories, using the powder, guns, and iron pots which they found there. Capt. Murray, at anchor off Timbo, sent not his crew, but "a quantity of Kroomen" to protect the factories, but the Timbos being reinformed to protect the

"After the Fishmen had left the place, the Timboes re- lar service of the United States, turned to the factories and plundered them of everything that could be carried away. While the Timboes were thus engaged, a number of manna people, with some Timbo bushmen, California, but the duel was checked by Gen. Kearney. ume up and turned upon two factories belonging to J. B. McGill, merchant, Monrovia, and carried off a large quantity of goods. Eliza Francis, a colonial craft, owned by McGill, is still in good condition and active employment. that was in the factories.

The Eliza, on her way up from Timbo to Grand Colah, met 80 per cent. an English man-of-war, the Rolla, on her way to Timbo, the commander being informed of the affair by despatch from The vanuah Republican mentions that new rice, of this Capt. Murray. The Rollo landed his men, with the warrior of year's can, is beginning to come in at that placefactories, and the factories of Mr. McGill, and his palm oil, leans, and the ship fever imported from Europe. which had been left there."

Famine and War .- From the address of a "Work- and yet the streets are not clean. ing Men's Convention," in Ohio, we take the following paragraph in relation to the famine in Ireland:-

Two millions of human beings, says the London Spectator. have come to their death by famine in the last year-think of it! The present population of Ohio would just fill up the vacancy. This certainly caps the climax-it is the greatest destruction of human life recorded in the annals of history. Yes, it is ten times worse than the wars of the Persians, who beef. in their expeditions into Greece, only lost two hundred thousand men. It is twenty-five times the number that were Governor of Kentucky, Superintendent of Public Instruction destroyed in the bloody battle between Hannibal and Æmilus, in that State. that was fought at Apulia, at which place the former slew forty thousand Romans. The most bloody battle recorded in the pages of history, the great battle of Chalons, at which place one hundred and sixty thousand human beings were slain, sinks into insignificance when compared with this astonishing number-two millions of people! More than was slain by the city, the first intimation of which is found in a notice printed in Crusaders in their hundred years war, which has been termed in defence of his territories, threatened by the troops of Austhe bloody century.

Mr. Jefferson's Children .- The articles which have recently appeared in the papers respecting Mr. Jefferson's daughter, have reminded me of the fact, that, about twelve years since, I saw in the Western Penitentary of Pa., near Pittsburgh, a mulatto man, a convict, whose name was Thomas Jefferson, and who stated that his mother informed him that he was a son of President Jefferson. His features through the season, turned suddenly worthless. In that he was a son of President Jefferson. His features an advertisement, in another column, that Mr. Samuel N. Duckinson has disposed of his extensive Printing Establishment, which, for the last ten years, has been one of the most complete in this country, and intends, in future, to devote his entire attention to Type Founding and Streetyping. The art of type-making half remained almost stationary, in this country, until a few years since, Mr Duckinson established a respecting Jefferson's slave daughter, I cannot forbear the refoundry in connection with his Printing huntings, and in his last the was a son of President Jefferson. His features bore unequivocal testimony to his parentage. The most casmon developed the resemblance, which was marked and striking. In view of this fact, and of what has been stated, respecting Jefferson's slave daughter, I cannot forbear the refoundry in connection with his Printing hunting half the property of the printing last the printing last the property of the printing last the property of the printing last the property of the printing last the printing last the property of the printing last the printing last the property of the printing last the printing last the property of the printing last the printing last the printing last the printing l mark, that we have here an incontestible proof of the truth of the declaration made by Mr. Moore, of Virginia, that the irresistible tendency of slavery is, to "undermine and destroy everything like virtue and morality in the community."-Cor

Forgery. - We are sorry to say that to-day we have what is worse than bankruptcy. Mr. Francis Bartlett, stock from Halifax, among the former of whom was the Hon. R. C. the present volume, is from the foundry of what is worse than bankruptcy. Mr. Francis Bartlett, stock from Halifax, among the former of whom was the Holling of the type we have tested, and broker, has been detected in forgeries of the name of his Winthrop, member of Congress from this District. brother, Mr. Edwin Bartlett, a merchant in South-street, to the amount of more than \$40,000. The paper was considered the rock-bound shore of Newfoundland, on the 15th inst., dur unquestionable, and was negotiated readily in the street and ing a fog, but got off without having received injury sufficie the banks. Mr. Edwin Bartlett has been in the habit of aiding his brother by endorsements to some extent, so that the fraudulent paper passed without exciting suspicion. The forger has disappeared.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The Mast and Lanthorn erected by Mr. Crutchett, on the cantile operations, and the state of trade generally. dome of the Capitol at Washington, relieves the heavy appear-

way, by an increase of energy and speed to which that resist-| Murdered her two Husbands.-We learn from the ance itself is to be made subservient, according to its intensity, Cumberland Mountaineer, that a foul murder was committee so that the greater the actual resistance, the greater the possi- by a woman upon the person of her husband, some few day ble compensation, so far, at least, as an air-blast, by urging the ago. This woman is the same identical Mrs. Frey, who we engine fire, is capable of aiding in the generation and sustainment of power, and especially in the saving of so much of it as (Mr. Frey.) in the upper part of Alleghany county, Md., som would be otherwise necessary in the sustainment of the ordinary air-blast itself. The resistance of air confronting the line death upon the gallows. She committed the foul deed white f locomotion, yields, to all intents and purposes, an air-blast her husband was sleeping, by pouring hot lead into his ears capable of being thus harnessed by human ingenuity, and made to assist in counteracting its own inevitable tendencies, and the Maryland line. She is now confined in jail to await bet

Wheat Crop of Michigan and Wisconsin .- Th Indeed, such a triumph over nature's laws, if practicable wheat crop of Michigan, for the present year, as estimated by and complete, is only to be won by one of the happiest hits, if a gentleman now preparing statistics for the Patent Office i balance. The end in view in the present instance is attained here on Saturday, with a cargo of 10,000 bushels of Wiscons by the guidance of the rush or blast of air along a series of de- wheat, of this year's crop, which for plumpness of berry, and flecting plates on the sides of the ash-box, which is divided in-

Spurious Quarter Eagles. We understand that air, it impinges on these plates, and passes towards the fire bars and the fureace, where it does the requisite duty; the resultant air and vapor passing afterwards along a second semantic property of the execution was so good that it was almost impossible to detect the final. of the genuine \$2 50 pieces .- N. Y. Com.

> Diarrhaa.-People need not be long troubled with that disorder so generally prevalent at this season, commonly known as the summer or bowel complaint, when the certain remedy therefor is to be found on every man's dinner table, in the shape of salt and vinegar. Two teaspoonsful of the former dissolved in half a gill of the latter, and swallowed at a draught, will in most cases effect an instant cure. The second dose, if needed, will assuredly accomplish it. The recipe should be published annually-every summer.

The Ten Hour Law of New Hampshire, has given ceasion for serious difficulties in the mills at Nasiua, from a Wood, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, which place she half to two thirds of the hands recently employed in which have been discharged because they would not waive the rights We are indebted to Lt. D. P. McCorkle, U. S. N., for some conferred upon than by that law, and give their employers two hours more labor per day for the same pay, than the law re-

A Faithful Husband .- Our readers remember the account of the loss of the Swedish barque Iduna, which was spatches of Gen. Scott; but the time of their arrival was uncertain, as all communication with the interior was interrupted that dreadful scene, is the following:—One of the passengers sustained his wife upon his back for three quarters of an hour, in the water. He was a very strong man, and a good gether. They were both saved.

Fire in Philadelphia. A fire broke out on Sunday The Killed and Wounded .- We copy from the streets. Twenty dwellings and two carpenter shops were morning in Spring Garden, corner of Tenth and Butterwood

Highway Robbery. A man named Franklin Bartfind, are not as numerous as we supposed, and many of the lett, belonging to Newburyport, was knocked down upon one wounded are but slightly hurt. The recapitulation is as of the Charlestown bridges, about half past nine o'clock last night, and robbed of his wallet, containing \$100 in bank bills, ng. and several papers of value.

English Cardinal.-It is rumored that the Rev. Nicholas Wiseman, Bishop of Melipotamus, and Superior of St. Mary's College, Oscott, is to be created Cardinal in the room of Cardinal Acton, lately deceased, who was the only English Cardinal.

SUMMARY.

The Louisville Journal says that the great crop now looked From Africa.—The Liberia Luminary of June 9, With the abundance of cora and potatoes, logs will be as fine

The collections on the Erie Canal are unprecedently heavy At Fimbo, June 2, there was an affray between the Prince this season—being, up to the 7th inst., \$2,320,601 90. The and his body guard of one tribe who undertook to arrest a pris- Albany Argus thinks the gross receipts of the entire season

factories, but the Timboes being reinforced on the 3d, made | The Union states, officially, that in the month of August

them retreat to their ship-killed four Fishmen, two Timboes, from 1,300 to 1,500 recruits have been enlisted for the regu The St. Louis Republican states that a challenge passed

The ship Rufus Putnam, built at Marietta, Ohio, in 1810,

arrived a few days after the affray. The actors, considering Lead has been discovered in Tazewell county, Ill. The their lives in danger, embarked with what goods they had remine is about four miles from Peoria, and but a snort distance maining; she being loaded with oil could not take off the oil from the Illinois river. It is, apparently, very rich, and it is the opinion of many competent judges that it will yield at least

Trade Town, Boyed, and a number of the men who had gone The epidemic which is now raging with such appalling fa down for the purpose of pursuing the Timboes into the bush, tatity in New Orleans, is said to be a complication of the and burnt all the towns along the beach, including the English vomito of Vera Cruz, the yellow fever peculiar to New Or

> The cost of cleaning the streets in New York, between th 10th of last May, and the 30th of August, was \$64,683 40,

Pens made of fliot glass are coming into vogue. They are said to be excellent, and are not subject to corrosion. The pyramid of Cholula has been recently measured l

some American officers, and its height is given at 201 feet. A butcher in Rouen has been sentenced to three month imprisonment for making sausages out of horseflesh, instead of

Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge has been appointed by the

The Western rivers are falling fast, and are now very diffi cult of navigation. A bar is forming in the Mississippi which threatens to obstruct the harbor at St. Louis materially.

The New York Tribune says that anumber of our countrymen have tendered their services to the Pope to raise companies cash price, Navy Mess, bbl., No. 1 do., No. 1 do., No. 1 do. An attempt was made on Tuesday night to set fire to the

confectioner's shop of W. G. Castell, 174 Hanover street, by placing a tin can containing a gallon of camphene on a furnace. Twenty persons were killed by eating boiled custards at a wedding in Green County, N. C.

Letters from Nova Scotia say that both the wheat and potatoes have failed there. The potatoes, after looking well

Two Ex-Presidents received their friends in the drawing room of the United States Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, on the 14th-Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Tyler.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The packet-steamship Britannia, arrived in our harbor or Sunday week last, about 4 o'clock, from Liverpool, having left that port on the 4th inst., and bringing advices of a date six days later than had been previously received. The Britan nia brought to Boston, 91 passengers from Liverpool, and 19

to prevent the ship from proceeding on her trip. The character of the commercial advices by this arrival co

have caused a great depression in the money market, in m For two days preceding the sailing of the steamer, not much

tinues gloomy. The many failures, some of them very heavy,

The prospects for the harvest, throughout England, Ireland,

and Scotland, were still bright. one of the Liverpool dry docks for thorough examination and

The stocks of grain and flour, according to the Globe, are accumulating to such an extent in the metropolis, that the warehouse room at command no longer suffices for their recep-

The disease in the potato crop is now very generally appaent, both in Great Britain and Ireland, though not to the ex

ent of the former visitations. There is trouble on the Continent of Europe. Almost ever

State is agitated by internal dissensions, and a wish to effect a change in the form of government. In Italy, these troubles are increasing, and an important crisis will soon arrive, hastened by the aggressions of Austria on the Papal territoriesaggressions that have excited a feeling, which, if not checked by timely concessions and reparation, will lead to the independence of Italy. These aggressions have been met on the part of Pope Pius and his government with energetic protests, ac companied by military preparations; and, notwithstanding the apparently immense disparity of forces between the two TO PRINTERS, AUTHORS, AND BOOK powers, that which now seems the stronger may possibly have some cause for apprehension. The wise, liberal, and patrisome cause for apprehension. The wise, liberal, and patriotic Pope, has the sympathy of all the free and constitutional States in Europe, and this will, probably, be displayed more effectively than in good wishes, if matters come to extremity.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to Printers, Authors Publishers, Booksellers, and the public generally, the bereafter he will devote his time and skill to the business of TYPE FOUNDER AND STEREOTYPER. Having sol

The new Methodist E. Church in Montgomery will be dedicated to the worship of God, on Wednesday, the 13th of October next. Services to a menore at 11 o'closk A. M. Sermon by Rev. M. Raymond, of Westfield. Preachers and riends are invited to join in the Montgomery, Sept. 21, 1847. THE BANGOR DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

Will meet at the parsuage in Barger, on Tuesday. Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock. Brathers in the vicinity, though not of the Bargor District, are invited to attend.

N. D. George,
Bargor, Me., Sept. 29.

H. M. Blake. MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

The Trustees of the Maine Weslevan Seminary are hereby notified to meet at the Seminary office, on Friday, the 15th day of October, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is discipled as business of importance will be presented for the causideration of the Buard.

Kent's Hill, Sept. 24.

Let Trustees of the Maine Wesley and Seminary and Proceedings of the Seminary of the Seminary of the Communication of the Seminary of the Communication of the Seminary of the Seminary of the Communication of the Seminary of the Communication of the Seminary of the Semin BOSTON DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER.

Charlestown. First Ch.	Oct.	2	-3	Watertown.			131
" Second "	++		3	Boston, Russell St.,	46	17	18
Boston, Bennett St.	16		4	" Miv St.,	14		17
" Richmond St.,	6.6		5	" Bromfield St.,			19
Newton, Upper Falls,	4.6		6	Lvun, South St.,	16	23	24
Chelsea.	64	9	10	Saugus.	+6		24
E. Boston,	66		10	Lyan Common,	4.6		25
Waltham,	6.6		12	" Wood End,	6.6		26
furnishing the District ers to the preachers'	Para meet	ins	ge . O	House, may be sent by to clober 4th From oth ad, at the Herald office. P. Ca	he p	plac	ch- ea,
W897 FAVE		DIE	701	CT-THIRD QUARTER.			

Mansfield,	Oct.		13	East Ha	addam.	Nov.	20	21
Willington,	66		14	Bolton,		66	27	28
Tolland,	66		15	Hebron		4.	~.	29
Stafford.	6.6	16	17	Marlho		4.6		30
Square Pond,	64		13	Colches		Dec.		1
Somers.	66		19	East L		"	4	5
Ketch Mills,	6.6		20	Lyme.	,,	4.6	-	6
Scitico.	8.6		21	New L	ondon.	66		7
South Coventry,	6.0		2.3	Mystic		44		9
Willimantic,	4.6		24		Bridge.	4.6		10
Danle wille	- 66	30	31		ton, or Wes	terly "	11	13
Thompsonville.	J	30	21	Lishon,		66	16	17
Inompanyille. Jol	10- 17-		-	Honevi	lle.	66	18	19
W. H. Point, Sor	No.	W.	1	Griswol	d.	66		20
West Thompson,	- 44	6	7	Volunte		6.6		21
Woodstrek,	**	R	9	Gales'	Ferry.	44		22
Canterbury.	44	10	11	Uncasy		6.6	25	26
Danielsonville, (S. B.	eu-			Montvi	lle.	6.0		28
ton)	6.6	13	14	Salem.		4.4		29
East Glastenbury,	6.6	13	14	Greenv	ille.	6.6		30
South Glastenbury,	6.6		16	Norwic	h Landing.	16		31
Portland.	6.5		17	44	North	Jan.	1	2
East Hampton,	44		18	6.6	Falls,	4.6		4
Haddam Neck.	6.6		19					
Norwich, Sept. 2	1, 1817					E. BENT	TON	

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. W. H. Pilsbury, Camden, Me.

DEDICATION. Providence permitties, the chapel erected for the use of the M. R. Church in this place, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Wednesday. Oct. 29th services to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. J. Spanding. We shall be particular to commence at the time appointed on account of the afternoon service. Betthere in the missary are invited to attend.

Lam requested by Br. Spanding, our Presiding Elder, to say, that the mill be a Subbath School Covention on the offernoon and expanding the offernoon are the offernoon and expanding the off Lam requested by Br. Spaulding, our Presiding Elder, to say, that there will be a Sabbath School Covention on the afternoon and eventing of the same day, to which all the Sunday Schools on the District are requested to send their preacher, and one delegate. It is hoped the brethren will come and be prepared to adress the people on the subject of Sunday Schools. The District stewards are also requested to meet me on the same day, in this place, at 51.2 P. M. Warren, N. H. Sept. 21. Sullivan Holman. Will the Christian Messenger, (Newbury, Vt.) please copy.

COMMUNICATIONS.

J. B. Trueman—R. Bedford—R. M. Hatfield—L. Upham—D. E. Chapin—G. W. Bryant (go ahead)—C. Pie ix (the \$2.00 from I. D. was properly credited on the books)—J. Johnson—S. W. Pease—J. D. Pulsifer—P. W. Perry—A. W. Brown—O. Parks—N. D. George (the \$2.00 from S. B. was not received at Conference; he is credited to Jan. I. 1847)—W. Hutchings—C. Pailbrick—E. B. Hubbard—C. Helman (the papers are sent regularly from our office; we have prompted the express folks)—G. W. T. Rogers—S. Lamberton—G. C. Crawford—D. M. Rogers—W. D. Jones—W. H. Foster (your letter at Conference did not specify that Br. Norton was a new subscriber; we commence sending with this No, and credit him to Oct. I. 1343)—S. B. Brackett—S. Tileston—J. W. Spencer—M. B. Gregg (our loss; we credit A. H. t. Oct. I, 1848, and you to Dec. I, 1847)—P. Ray—J. C. Allen—S. Holman. COMMUNICATIONS.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. From the Massachusetts Ploughman. BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c

1	DELF, I OIL	, DATE, CO.	
Mess Beef, per bbl	1	Ohio Mess.	6 50 a 17 00
cash price,	13 00 a 13 50	Do. Prime,	13 50 a 14 00
Navy Mess, bbl.,	a	Bost'n Lard, in 5bls.	
No. 1 do.,	a	lb.,	a 11
Pork, Boston, ex.		Ohio do., do.	a 11
clear, bbl.,	a 24 00	Hams, Boston, Ib.,	00 a 11
Boston Clear,	00 00 a 23 00	Do., Ohio, lb.,	10 a 11
Ohio, ex. clear,	00 00 a 21 00	Tongues, bbl.,	18 00 a 20 00
Do., clear,	00 00 a 20 00	7	
В	UTTER, CHEE	SE, AND EGGS.	
Lump, 100 lbs.,	16 a 24	Cheese, best, ton,	71-2 a 9
Tub. best, ton,	15 a 22	Do. common, tor	. 5a7
Shipping, do	7 a 10	Eggs, 100 doz.,	16 a 17
	FRUIT AND V	EGETABLES.	
Apples, per bbl.,	2 00 a 2 50	Onions, per bbl.,	1 75 a
Potatoes, bbl.,	1 50 a 2 00	Pickles, bbl.,	6 50 a 7 50
Beets, bbl.,	0 00 a 1 25	Peppers, bbl.,	8 00 a 9 00
Carrots, bbl.,	0 00 a 1 25	Mangoes, bbl.,	8 00 a 10 00
	HAY - (Who	lesale Prices.]	
Country, 100 lbs.,	85 a 90	Eastern pressed, tor	, 12 a 13 00
do. new.	75 a 80	Straw, 100 lbs.,	40 a 50
	HOPS[Wh	olesale Prices.]	
1st sort, 1846, lb.,	11 a 12	2d sort,	0 a 00
	WOOL (W)	tolesale Prices.]	
Saxony fi'ce, lb	45 a 50	Com. to 1-4 blood	28 a 39
Do. prime	45 a 90	Lambs, super.	34 a 37
Do. lambs	a	Do 1st quality	30 a 32
Am. full blood	40 a 45	Do. 2d do	19 a 20
Am. 1-2 blood	32 a 33	Do. 3d do	14 a 15

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, Sept. 24. There has been a very good demand for flour throughout the week. Sales of Genesee, common brands, at \$6.00, and seme lots of new \$6.12.1.2: fancy brands \$6.50; Ohio flat hosp and Michigan \$5.57.2.2 a C, owego uninspected, old, \$6.75 per. bbl., cash. The stock of Southern is small. Sales of Baltimore Howard street, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Georgetown, at \$6; extra Kuox and extra Eagle \$6.75 per bbl. cash. Grain. Yellow flat, which has been selling at 73 a 75c, fell to 70 a 72c; white and western mixed 69 a 70c per bush, cash; at the close of the market a little firmer; yellow flat may be quoted at 70 a 73c, white and western mixed 60 a 70c per bush, cash. Oats are scarce, and sales have been made of Northern canal at \$2 a \$3c, Eastern 50 a 51c per bushel.

At Market, 2200 Beef Cattle, 13 yokes Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 3900 Sheep and Lambs, and 2250 Swine.

Beef Cattle.—Extra. 0 60; first quality, 6 00 a 6 50; second do 5 50 a 6 00; third do., 45 a 5 00.

Working Ozen.—Sales made at \$78, 82, 90, and \$110.

Comes and Calves.—Sales were made at \$19, 21, 24, 33, and \$45.

Breen.—Sales of lots at \$17 5 to 2 75. Lambs, from 1 50 to 2 50.

Scene.—At wholesale, 5 1-4c; at retail, from 5 3-4 to 6 3.4 a 7c.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Aug. 30.

MARRIED.

The iron steamship Great Britain, contrary to all expecta tions entertained at the date of our last previous advices, has at length been actually got off in safety, and been taken into one of the Liverpool dry docks for thorough examination and

of F.

In Salem, N. H., Sept. 15, by Rev. A. C. Manson, Mr. Frank!
Sanders to Miss Hannah J. Tenney, both of S.

In N. Gorham, at the parsonage, Sept. 22, by Rev. S. S. Curmings, Mr. Wun. H. Moody to Miss Mary J. Hamblin, both of Statistics, Me.

In Hingham, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. S. Puffer, Mr. Joseph S. Harris, of New Orleans, La., to Miss Mary F. Lewis, H.

DIED.

In Roxbury, 18th inst., of typhus fever, Caroline, wife of Re-Amos Binney, of the N. E. Conference, aged 44 years and 5 month In Smithfield, Me., Sept. 15, Mrs. Ann Maria, wife of Mr. Dani K. Frobock, aged 27 years. In Shrewabury, Aug. 13 Mrs. Lucinda Newton, wife of Mr. Ads Newton, aged 46 years. [Will the Christian Advocate and Journal Please Food.

Advertisements.

SELLERS.

States in Europe, and this will, probably, be displayed more effectively than in good wishes, if matters come to extremity. Italy, when under the dominion of Rome, was mistress of the world. Again united, it may still be one of the most powerful, and most prosperous States of Europe.

Notices.

Notices.

Notices.

Notices.

Por sale, a small six stop Organ, suitable for a church or private dwelling, for \$339. It has been used to St. Paul's M. S. Church. Lowell, and was admiced for the poculiar sweetness of its tone. It is recoved to make nown for a larger was, better adapted to the immense size of the church. It cost originally \$450. Apply to H. C. 24

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Our convention will be, and is bereby appained to be, convened on the 28th and 21st of Cebber next. at Witherlann, be convened as televen of lock, at the church, on the 28th, and 21st of Cebber next, at Witherlann, because of larger was better adapted to the immense size of the church. It cost originally \$450. Apply to H. C. 24

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Our convention will be, and is bereby appained to be, convened on the 28th and 21st of Cebber next, at Witherlann, becomes a full import of the several schools, noticing all the usual tients, and especially any new arrangement that may be succeeding well in prom single the intense of the institution. The preachers will please mark this notice with care, that there may be no forgetifuses.

In british of the convention of 1316, A. D. Sargeant.

Peachers in the eastern part of the Maine Conference, in want of Tractions on Review, Bangar.

24

DEDICATION.

The new Methodist E. Church in Montgomery will be dedicated to the wraship of God, on Weinerslay, the 13th of October next. St.

In conclusion, the subscriber would beg to say a word in-reference to his late extensive Printing establishment. This concern has now passed into other hands, and will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. Damrell & Moore, two young men of enterprise and energy, who, from their position in society as men, and from their ability to perform what they promise, will, it is believed, fully sustain the reputation of this well known establishment. To these gendemen, and their means for doing work well and promptly, the subscriber cheerfully recommends those friends and the public who have heretofore so generously

those triends and the public who have heretolore so generously patronized his Printing establishment.

GFAll accounts and demands against the subscriber may be sent in in neutrately for settlement. Accounts and demands due the subscriber will be thankfully received at the Counting-Room of his Type Foundry, No. 4, Wilson Lane. (Wilson Lane is opposite the north corner of the Old State House in State street.)

S. N. DICKINSON.

STEAM CARPET FACTORY.

CARPETS AT RETAIL. HENRY PETTES & CO'S

SALES ROOMS NO. 224 WASHINGTON STREET, BUSTON.

W E are now manufacturing at our Factory in Roxbury, a large quantity of new and beautiful CARPETING, for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Public Halls, and Churches.—Also, ENTRY, CHAMBER, and STAIR CARPETS. We are prepared to exhibit at our store in Boston, more than TWO HUNDRED VARIETIES of Styles and Patterns. These are HUNDRED VARIETIES of Styles and Patterns. These are offered wholesale or Retaile, at manufacturers' prices.

Purchasers of Carpetings in very large, or small quantities, are respectfully invited to examine this superior stock. We pay no commissions or agents. We buy the wool, spin it, weave it, and sell the finished carpet. These are often made be paid. We ask but one profit upon the whole, and sell all our s dendid stock of carpets at one uniform and low price.

Sept. 29. 4w. HENRY PETTES & CO.

CLEMENT & WETHERBEE. TATHOLESALE an i RETAIL dealers in ready made Cloth-

Wing, 47 Ann St., Boston.
Clement & Wetherbee, having taken the new and splendid store, 47 Ann St., would call the attention of purchasers of ready mule Clothing to their large and well selected stock, which they have just in an infactured expressly for the New England trade; and having had several years experience in the manufacture of Clothing, we feel that we can offer to purchasers, at Whitesale or Retail, articles, both as to style The New London Di trict Preachers' Meeting at Wapping, will commence on Tuesday. Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and will probably continue until the following Friday. It is hoped that no preacher on the District will feel that he can afford to be absent. Come, brethren: come, all you. We hope to have this the largest and the best meeting which has ever been held on the District. Our friends at Wapping are anxiously waiting for us. See arrangements, in the Herald of July 14th.

E. Benton.

Chasers, at Whitesade or Real, articles, both as to style and price, as will give satisfaction. Constantly on hand a good assortment of Boys' Clothing, of all prices. Also, Overhauls, Green Jackets, Striped Shirts, and every article of ready made Clothing, from the finest to the coarsest fabric. Garments made to order, in the best manner and most fashionable style. The public are invited to call at 47 Ann St., Herald of July 14th.

ALBION CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.

MOTLEY & CLAPP, Corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets; entrance on Tremont St

W. M. MOTLEY. GEO. P. CLAPP.

DR. S. STOCKING. SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 266 WASHINGTON STREET, CORNER OF AVON

PLACE, BOSTON. All operations performed in a careful, skilful and the namer, and warranted.

1y. Sept. 15,

ly. Sept. 15, '47 NEW WORK ON BOOK-KEEPING.

JUST PUBLISHED, "A simple method of keeping books by double-entry, without the formula or trouble of the Journal, adapted to the most extensive wholesale or the smallest retail business;" by George N. Comer, Accountant, Boston. 24 Edition, (1847,) price 62] cents. Blank

ant, Boston. 2d Edition, (1847,) price 623 cents. Blank Books 30 cents per set.

The unprecedented demand for this work is its best recommendation—upwards of 200 mercantile firms in the city of Boston having ad-opted the method, in the short space of one 1350 a 14 00 ls.

a 11 escale ince its first publication. Numerous testimonials of its excellence have been received from Merchants, Clerks, Professors, Teachers, and the Press. Professor Tatlock of Williams' College, Mass., says, "I am glad that you have made the subject so simple and so plain. I think it decidedly superior to any other work on the subject." E. B. Whitman, Principal of the Hopkins School, Cambridge, says, "You have been signally successful in making plain to the comprehension Principal of the Hopkins School, Cambridge, says, "You have been signally successful in making plain to the comprehension of the pupil every difficult principle of the science." John D. Philbrick, geacher of the Mayhew School, Boston, says, "It is evidently a "well digested, practical treatise, and such an one as might be expected from an able, practical accountant."

Isaac F. Shepard, Teacher of the Otis School, and Editor of the Boston Bee, says, "We believe it to be the best system we ever saw," "It is a concise, accurate, and time saving plan, commending itself to the general use of mercantile men."

—Boston Atlas. "The volume should be in the store of every business man."—Boston Courier. "The most concise, common-sense treatise upon double-entry that we have ever seen."—Boston Traveller.

For sale by the Booksellers generally, and at COMER'S

For sale by the Booksellers generally, and at COMER'S INITIATORY COUNTING ROOM, NO. 17 STATE STREET, BOSTON. This establishment is open day and evening for instruction in Writing, Book-keeping, and the other requirements of a Merchant's Clerk, upon a system of actual practice. Students are aided in procuring suitable em ployment. The NAVIGATION Department is under the im-mediate charge of a Professor of Nautical Science in the United States Navy. Sept. 1.

BOOKSTORE IN PROVIDENCE. WINSOR & PERRIN have on hand, and are constantly receiving fresh supplies, of new and standard MISCEL LANEOUS BOOKS. Also, Methodist publications, at the low est prices. 140 WESTMINSTER ST.

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, NOS. 48, 50 & 52, BLACKSTONE STREET. NOS. 48, 50 g 52, BLACKSTORE STREET.

W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends
on and customers, that they continue business at their
Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of FURNITURE and FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, LOOKING GLASSES,
&C. Goods packed for Country trade at short notice.
N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very
cheap.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION. NEW GEOGRAPHY.

BLISS' ANALYSIS OF GEOGRAPHY FOR THE DAR OF SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

THIS is a book on an entirely new plan, and is, without I doubt, one if the best works on Geography which has ever been issued from the American Press. It is the result of many years study and experience. The author having concentrated his energies upon this one subject, has produced a work for Schools, of great merit, and one which we believe is destined to revolutionize existing modes of teaching. Among its many excellencies are the classification and arrangement of tracies, by which the pupil learns one thing at a time, and is led on step by step in a manner at once calculated to interest and instruct. That portion of it which is devoted to Descriptive Geography, is most admirably arranged, and happily adapted to excite interest in the mind of the learner. Recommendations too numerous and too lengthy for an advertisement have been received from many of the most distinguished teachers in the State, who have given it a careful and critical examination. They speak of it as one of the best works which they have seen. We have just published, to accompany the above, BLISS' OUTLINE MAPS.

These are a series of eight large MAPS, &c., correspond-

BLISS' OUTLINE MAPS.

These are a series of eight large MAPS, &c., corresponding with those in the Analysis of Geography, which is to them a key, for Schools and Academies. The superiority of these over other Outline Maps, consists in their superior be auty, accuracy, minuteness, cheapness, and harmony of arrangement. They are comprised in eight numbers, as follows:—I Map Eastern Hemisphere, I Western Hemisphere, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and the United States. They are printed on superfine paper, elegantly colored, and mounted on rollers and backed with cloth. Price per set of 8 maps, with the key, \$9. We have been induced to put the prices thus low, in order to place them within the reach of all, hoping thereby to promote their general introduction into School districts throughout the country. It is only by large sales that we can be remunerated at so low a price.

Teachers and School Committees, and all interested in the cause of education, are invited to call at the Bookstore of the Publishers, and examine for themselves.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., No. 23 Cornhill, Booksellers' Row Boston, Sept. 1, 1847.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

A MEDICAL Student can have his tuition and office rent, with the use of a good library, without charge, by performin; some slight office service. If any one wishing to study in the city, and to save expense, will address a line to A. B. S., box 1412, Boston, Mass., he shall learn the particulars.

A BOOK FOR EVERY METHODIST.

A BOOK FOR EVERY METHODIST.

CHARLES H. PEIRCE, No. 1 Corshill, has in press, and will publish the first of July, Memorials of the Introduction of Methodism into the Eastern States. This work, edited by Rev. Abel Stevens, A. M., will include some account of every Methodist preacher who labored in New England, prior to 1800, comprising pretty full biographical and characteristic sketches of Jesse Lee, John Lee, Willson Lee, Geo. Roberts, Daniel Smith, John Bloodgood, N. B. Mills, Aaron Hunt, Joshua Faylor, Joshua Hall, Hope Hull, Daniel Ostrander, Ezekiel Cooper, John Brodhead, Zadok Priest, Hezekiah C. Wooster, Enoch Mudge, Geo. Pickering, Shadrack Bostwick, J. Beauchamp, Elijah R. Sabin, Joseph Mitchell, Elijah Hedding, and many others.

Beside these personal sketches, the work will present a chronological record of all the early interesting reminiscences of Methodism in New England, that the author has been able to collect; descriptions of old Circuits, narrations of the ltinerant labors of Asbury, Lee, and others, with accounts of the early Conferences, revivals, persecutions, and successes, and histories of the principal early Methodist churches of New England: the whole forming a consecutive history of the early laborers and labors, struggles, and triumphs, of Methodism in the Eastern States, illustrated with fine steel engravings, designed by Nutting, and engraved by Andrews, representing a Conference in session in Bromfield Street Church, with correct likenesses of Bishop Hedding, John Brodhead, George Pickering, Timoly Merrit, Enoch Madge, Asa Kent, Wilbur Fisk, Abraham D. Merrill, Thomas C. Peirce, Isaac Bonney, Edward T. Paylor, J. A. Merrill, and others, and also a view of the homestead of the late Geo. Pickering, in Waltham.—Agents are wanted in the principal places in New England, to circulate the above work, to whom a liberal discount will be made from the retail price. Forterms, &c., apply to MESSRS. made from the retail price. For terms, &c., apply to MESSRS. BINNEY & OFHEMAN, NO. 1 CORNHILL.

PORTER ON COME-OUTISM.

THERE are a few copies of the SEVENTH THOUSAND of this little work still on band. Those who have occasion to circulate it, may be accommodated by addressing Binney, Otheman & Co., or the author.

3m. Aug. 25. JOSEPH HOCKEY,

ALSO, BY APPOINTMENT OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES, INSPECTOR AND WEIGHER OF BUNDLE HAY, No. 16 (Up Stairs) CITY WHARF, BOSTON.

Aug. 25.

WEIGHER AND GAUGER.

EDWARD HENNESSY, DEALER IN CHAIRS AND CHAMBER FURNITURE. No 23 BRATTLE STREET, BOSTON; a few doors from Court street. Painted Chamber Furniture, of all kinds. A general assortment of Chairs, consisting of Boston Pattern Mahogany Arm Chair, New Style cane seat Office do. Rotary do. do. Common do. do. Extra Strong common chairs, (suitable for Offices and stores.)

A general assortment of cane seat and common chairs, also Rocking chairs and Stools of all kinds, constantly on band Wholesale and Retail.

April 28th, 1847. Vholesale and Retail. April 28th, 1847.

THE TRUE EVANGELIST,"-THIRD

EDITION. THIS is the title of a beautiful volume of 162 pages, 18 no, by Rev. James Porter. It is a comprehensive exposition and defence of Methodist Itinerancy, in all its bearings. It contains a commendatory introduction by Rev. Abel Stevens, and has received high approval from Drs. Bond, Eliott, and Peck, and many others, as just the book for the times. Retail price 37½ cents. To be procured of the subscribers, No. 1 Cornhill, Boston, or the author at Worcester, Mass.

BINNEY, OTHEMAN & CO.

G. W. PRUDEN & SON, PURNITURE, Feather, and Carpet Ware House, Nos. 43 Sortment of Bureaus, CARD TABLES, MATTRASSES, BEDSTEADS, CENTRE do. CAPPTING,
SOFAS, DINING do. CLOCKS,
LOOKING GLASSES, COMMON do. CHAIRS, &c.
and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, all
warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any

N. B. Goods leased on the most favorable terms.

S. W. ROBINSON, COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY, AND COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATE OF MAINE. OFFICE, 18 MASSACHUSETTS BLOCK, COURT SQUARE, BOSTON. Mr. R. baving practiced many years in Maine, non-residents who have property or business in that State, or who desire advice as to its laws, may find it for their advantage to avail themselves of his experience, and the extensive acquaintance and professional connections be has formed there.

March 23.

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND SCHOOLS.

THE subscriber would inform those who purchase books for the use of Colleges and Acadeoies, that he is prepared to furnish books at a lower rate than can be purchased at any THEOLOGICAL, RELIGIOUS, AND MISCELLANE-OUS BOOKS.

TO ministers of the Gospel, and those who buy to sell again,
ALL KINDS of books will be sold at a LARGE discount from retail prices; and those who buy for their own use, will be furnished at nearly wholesale prices.

CHALES WAITE,

ef . CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE. CHEAP HAT AND CAP STURE.

HOWES & MASON have removed from No. 18 Union street, to No. 41 Merchants' Row, opposite Oak Hall, where they keep constantly on hand HATS of different qualities and styles, such as Beaver, Nutra, Moleskin, and Silk; and are constantly manufacturing all kinds of CAPS, of the latest patterns. Also, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c.

N. B. Old Hats taken in exchange for new.

P. S. HOWES,
July 28. 3m C. B. MASON.

CHRISTIAN LOVE, OR, CHARITY AN -ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF FRUE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER, by Rev. D. WISE. This is a beautiful gilt, minature volume, written in popular style, and peculiarly adapted to the present wants of the Christian church. The editor of the S. S. Advocate says of it, "Its

subject and its style will equally commend themselves to the reader, and NO ONE WILL ARISE FROM ITS FERUSAL, WITHOUT BENEFIT." Published by SHORT & CO., Lowell.

30 cents retail, with the usual discount to wholesale purchasers.

June 9 Book and Job Printing, BY ABNER FORBES.

(Remaining partner of the late Firm of Ela & Forbes,) at the old stand, 37 Cornhill. BILL HEADS, BOOKS. PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, CATALOGUES, LABELS, NOTICES, CARDS, &c. &c.,

DR. A. B. SNOW

And POWER PRESS WORE, of every variety, on the most

HAS removed to 215 Washington Street, nearly opposite Franklin Street.

Boston, June 9.

EVENING IN THE CEMETERY.

BY MISS HANNAM P. GOULD.

The fair, full moon is beaming clear, And soft the summer zephyrs sigh, While heavy hangs an evening tear At each young flowret's sleeping eye. The branches from the trees around Throw quivering shadows o'er the ground Where the dead lie. And all is silence, peace, and rest; No toil, no pain, no troubled breast, Where the dead lie.

Hast thou a heart for earth's vain joys ? 'An eye, when they dissolve, to weep? A soul content with glittering toys, Or braced for climbing tame's proud steep ? Come, see what honors here await Fame, beauty, splendor, power, and state, Where the dead sleep. Nor love, nor hope, nor wild desire, Can e'er the cold, dark ashes fire,

Do trouble's stormy billows roll, And round thy bark with fury beat ? Do foes assail thy peaceful soul
With strife from which there's no retreat? Behold how soon, from surge and blast, Life's bounding bark hath moorings fast Where the dead meet ! And side by side will friend and foe Sleep till the archangel's trump shall blow

Where the dead meet !

Where the dead sleep.

Hast thou this world of change surveyed, And seen its ties, the dearest, break? Its fairest rose and laurels fade, And feared thy portion here to take : Thy harp, now on the willow hung, May breathe, for airs of Zion strung, When the dead wake. This tear-drenched express borne by thee May bloom a palm of victory,

Here let thy spirit plume her wings, And pierce the night with upturned eyes; Then soar above earth's transient things, And place her treasure in the skies. The dust that marks her forehead now, Will beam, a glory round her brow,

Sun, moon, and stars, must pass away; Thy PEARL will shine in endless day. When the dead rise.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Roswell Douglass died of dysentery, in Lowell, Mass., Aug. 28. Br. Douglass was emphatically "a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and faith." A greater combination of excellencies seldom are found centred in one individual. As a leading characteristic, he was deeply devoted to God. He was benevolent in spirit, charitable in feeling, meek and lowly in heart, unassuming in deportment, intellectual and spiritual in the exercise of all his gifts, judicious in all his movements, firm in principle, accompanied with great urbanity of manners, most loved where he was best known, especially in the sacred precincts of the church and family But few were more respected as a citizen, and none more honest at heart, or deserving the confidence so generally reposed in him as a gentleman, a philanthropist, or a Christian. The indigent have lost a benefactor, nay, the whole community suffer a loss. His labors to mitigate human woes were indefatigable. The sick, the dying, the bereft and afflicted, were the objects of his care and deepest sympathy. His welcome voice could be heard administering balm to the troubled, and in appropriate supplication for the interposition of heaven in behalf of sorrowing His temporal circumstances permitted him, like his Master, "to go about, doing good," but the amount of good thus accomplished eter nity alone can develope. Br. D. could never be put in a wrong place of trust and responsibility.— Every thing seemed safe in his hands. For about sixteen years he has professed to be a disciple of Jesus, and has honored that profession every step. As a trustee, steward, and leader, (and much of the time he has led two weekly classes.) in the Sabbath School, as teacher or superintendent, in missionary, Bible, and every other good cause, he wanted a part and lot. It was my privilege to witness his conversion and connection with the church, and his manner of life, from that day to his death, more or less, and I can honestly affirm that no man had a higher place in my heart and affections than Roswell Douglass. In all the relations of life, as a husband, parent, brother, and son, he could only be known to be appreciated. But he has gone to his rest.— When informed of the judgment of the physicians, touching his life, and that there was no hope, he paused a moment, and said, "Well! rest, sweet rest!" He had one or two severe conflicts, but triumphed over every foe. The parting scene of the family (says his pastor) was touching, almost beyond endurance. The dying husband, the convalescent wife, were seen locked in each other's arms. Hearts so long united to each other and to Christ, being thus sundered rendered emotion too big for utterance; yet it found a partial vent in floods of sanctified tears of affection and love. But grace, precious grace, bushed each to sweet acquiescence in the will of God. From her to his dear children he gazed. and his heart again broke. As he waved his hand, he said, "these pledges"-and here his emotion forbade farther utterance. But he died as the good man dies. "His end was peace." Scores, if not hundreds, of the heralds of the cross still affectionately remember the kindness and Christian hospitalities of Br. D., and they will bear up the afflicted family before the throne. Boston, Sept. 16. A. D. MERRILL.

Br. ALLEN CLARY died in Georgetown, Sept. 9, aged 92. Br. C. has been an acceptable member of the M. E. Church about forty years, having been a member of the first class organized in Georgetown. This was done by the Rev. Henry Martyn, soon after he came to the circuit, in 1808. Soon after this, Mr. Martin died, at the early age of 26. His grave is in this town, on a small eminence overlooking the waters of a branch of the Kennebec, marked by a plain marble slab, with an appropriate inscription.— Br. C. lived a Christian life and died a Christian's death. His mind remained surprisingly clear to the last, and his dying testimony was "Glory Georgetown, Sept., 1847.

Miss NANCY MUNROE died in Watertown, Ms. Sept. 17, of consumption, aged 39. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place. The writer frequently visited her during her sickness. Her words were not those of joyous triumph, but of trust and peace through our Lord Jesus Christ. At the last, she waited with glad expectation, bid her friends farewell, and called for her Redeemer to come quickly. May this dispensation of divine providence be improved by the church of which she was a member, and sanctified to the friends who mourn her

departure. Watertown, Sept. 20, 1947.

scene of her earthly existence was peaceful and alm as a summer evening. The name of Jesus down on the ground alongside of the horse. ung upon her quivering lips when the Spirit wook its flight to the paradise of God. Manchester, Sept. 9. EZEKIEL ADAMS.

Sister OLIVE, consort of Br. Jacob Stiles, died in Stoneham, Me., Aug. 5, aged 50 years, four ionths. She was born in Saco, professed reliion, and joined the M. E. Church in Harrison. ising 30 years ago. She was a worthy comanion, ready to visit the sick, and to administer them, and much respected and lamented in eath. It was indeed a house of mourning. Br. tiles was very low with a typhus fever, a sister flicted with a cancer, and a son also sick with fever. May God bless their afflictions to their S. W. PEARCE.

Lovel, Sept. 15.

joined the M. E. Church, and remained a worthy member to the end of life. The consistent piety which was exhibited in her life was more conspicuously developed in her sickness and death. Her language was that of triumph, her faith was firm. The sweetness of her temper together with her deep piety, had greatly endeared her to JOSEPH GERRY. the hearts of her friends. Fairfield, Me., Sept., 1847.

For the Herald and Journal. CONFERENCE REPORT ON PEACE.

Br. Stevens,-I am desirous of calling the attention of our people to the above report, in order to secure their full and hearty co-operation with the Conference, in carrying out its principles and promoting its heavenly objects.

I will not weary your readers with a repetition of it, presuming that from its studied brevity, all after the performance, thus they moralized to who have read it, either in your paper, or in the themselves : Conference Minutes, are familiar with it. The Said the ant, "This sermon is a very good one preamble declares the evil of war in very forcible for some folks, but it has no sort of application to anguage, as follows: "War is, and ought to be me. What can such a poor, little, crawling thing evils that has ever scourged our race, alike the I have so large a family of my own to provide enemy of morals and religion," &c. Is this doc. for, that it requires all my time and attention. If trine true? A few brief considerations, will, I I had wings like the butterfly, I would not live so trust, satisfy every one of its correctness.

1. War originates in the malevolent, proud, and reer is one of licentiousness, drunkenness, and enough for myself how can I help others? dissipation. Mingled with the cry of victory, are heard the groans of the dying and wounded, the shrieks of violated innocence, and fearful he was also so insignificant that he had no influhellish imprecations. It leaves, strewed along its ence; and moreover, he had to get food for him path, multitudes of maimed and mutilated, widows self, and take care that he was not made food for robs industry of its gains. It peoples hell with countless numbers, multitudes of whom go down

The sheep declared that as leading to the sheep declared that as leading the sheep declared that as leading to the sheep declared that as leading the sheep declared that as leading the sheep declared that as leading the sheep declared that Of it no good can be said, except as the devasta- himself. ting flame, or the desolating whirlwind, or the volcanic eruption. Who would think to set forth the sole result of the discourse so much ap-

2. Look at war as connected with social and Moral.—People who won't do their duty in the 2. Look at war as connected with social and domestic life. See that fond mother as she bends situation in which they are, would not be likely fell fast and heavy upon the dungeon floor.

The keeper moved away from the grate, and the structure of the structure o the battle field. How wrings her heart with anguish at the prospect before her. The dear sisters, too, with what fondness do they linger around YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT. him and delay his departure. But he tears himself away from their embraces. A few days lapse, and the dread tidings reach them that he THE LITTLE GIRL WHO WAS GENER has fallen and perished. This is not the picture of one, but is even now of every day occurrence. Even in our midst the wail of bereaved parents and riends have risen with the sound of victory. There would be some consolation if he had died at home, r even abroad, in a peaceful and honorable avoation, but to die on the field of battle with murer in his heart, O, it is too painful to contemplate. know one Christian father whose son perished mong the everglades of Florida, who, whatever is previous views of war, now holds it in utter etestation, and the very mention of it brings nguish to his heart. War's ruthless hand lays pen the keenest sympathies of nature, and tears, nd lacerates them without a single merciful reief. It enters the domestic circle, where all is ov and gladness, and soon clothes it with dire

loom and sadness. 3. War is all that the preamble to the report oldiery. And what is this but evil, only evil, nd that continually? Where are the redeeming ffsets? In vain do we look for them. The or soldiers." Bonaparte declared the same .-And who can doubt it? War recognizes no Sabaths. Her principal battles have been fought n the Sabbath. . War authorizes plunder, vioence, outrage, brutality, and licentiousness. The amps of the soldiers are scenes of continual ambling, drunkenness, and debauchery. We may ut Bibles and tracts in their hands; we may put mong them chaplains, yet war is demoralizing in ts influence upon the soldiery. And when those gave her a very beautiful book. eturn who escape from the varied perils to which hey have been exposed, we find them generally ardened, depraved infidels. No man returns a etter man from the battle field, under ordinary

But time and space fail me to show th ffects of war upon national vigor and prosperity -upon the cause of vital Christianity-upon the nd upon the cause of civil liberty, are in the ighest degree deleterious, and will sooner or attention of the dispetent upon control of the dispetent upon c noral reforms which seek to renovate society, nd upon the cause of civil liberty, are in the ater bring disaster upon even those who successully prosecute it. Such has been the history of ne most warlike nations of the world, and of the nost renowned conquerors. Perhaps, however, may be considered useless to seek to convince he public of this, because so manifest and clearly evealed is the character of war, none can be un onvinced. I will, therefore, in another article ndeavor to bring out to your serious considera ion, some of the points involved in the resoluions of the report. C. S. MACREADING. Webster, Sept. 14, 1847.

A SIMPLE FACT.

Seven years ago, while engaged one Sabbath fternoon in circulating the temperance pledge mong our colored friends at Pittsburg, I received ome sad tales of sorrow from their lips. Among hose who signed the pledge, I recollect one who ubstance the following:

SOPHIA PERRY died in Manchester, Aug. 17, tians. It almost killed my father when he saw! ged 46. For many years she had been a wor-by member of the M. E. Church in this place. as the horse stood by the door, and I was put on ler sickness was long and painful, which she adured with meekness and Christian fortitude. came up to the horse and took hold of my little or weeks before she died, her only desire seemed feet; and then he prayed to God to take care of p be to depart and be with Christ. The closing me, and while he was praying for me he felt so bad to have me go away, that he fainted and fell

"My mother was a Christian too, and whe she bid me farewell, she said, 'Sarah, when you hear I am dead, don't cry for me, I shall be eaven. Be a good girl, and prepare to meet me there?' Since that morning, which is now twenty years, I have never seen my dear mother and father; and I never expect to see them in this world. I have eight brothers and sisters scattered through the different slave States, and have not seen one of them these seventeen years !"

Honest reader, have you a mother? What would be your feelings if she were now toiling on a plantation, and you her child had not seen her since you were nine years old? Have you a father? How would you feel if your aged father were now a doomed slave, and you had no expectation of seeing him this ide of heaven? Are you a father? And have you a little girl whom you love? You never yet knew the pangs of a parent that was not merely sundered from SARAH Ann, daughter of Stephen and Sarah a darling child, but compelled to see that child Tobey, died in Fairfield, Me., Aug. 1, aged 21 go forth in infancy, a prey to a merciless world. vears. She was converted about six years since, Are you a mother? And would you not feel that your little daughter, severed from her mother's tender care, would fall an easy prey to sin, and never meet you in heaven?

Friendly reader, do you " remember them that are in bonds as bound with them?" If you do, remember this also, that "Each little mortal, weak and weary though he be, can do something toward making up the mighty stream of human events, as it rolls on to the ocean of eternity."

A FABLE.

It happened once, that all the animals-beasts. birds, fishes and insects-assembled to hear a sermon from one of their number; I have not been informed who was the orator. The subject of the discourse was the duty of the living to do good; and the audience seemed much delighted with the number and variety of the motives presented. As they went to their respective homes,

ounced by Christians, as one of the greatest as I, do for the good of the universe? Besides. useless a life as he does."

Said the butterfly, "I am really ashamed of fiendish passions of mankind. Its spirit is the the ant, who has such stores laid up, that she spirit of cruelty, hatred, revenge, and every other does no more good with them. I am sure, if I passion opposed to God and goodness. Its track is were half as rich, I would supply all the poor in marked with desolation, ruin, and death. Its ca. the neighborhood. But when I can hardly get

and orphans. It destroys the labor of years, and others. If he were only as large and strong as

The sheep declared that as he had no horns to with an oath on their lips, and revenge in their defend himself, it was absurd to think of his hearts. It is essentially barbarous and inhuman, doing any thing for others. He hoped his pleasing only to the evil spirit, whose work it is. neighbor the goat would apply the sermon to

Thus each excused himself; and on the whole, the praises of these scourges of nature? Who plauded, was to convince each that himself was plead for a visitation of war in their most unfortunate, and his neighbors without ex-

A little girl was once walking with her father, and they were talking together. They were talking about being generous. The father told the little girl that it meant "to give to others what would do them good, even if we had to go without ourselves." He also told her, that generous people were happy; because nobody could deny himself any thing, in order to give it to another. without feeling happy; so that no one ever los anything by being generous, because God would make him happy for doing so. He then asked her if she believed this. She said, "Yes, father.' In the course of their walk they went into bookstore. The little girl said, "Father, I want one of these new books very much." I," said the father; but I cannot afford to buy ays it is, if we but consider its influence on the each of us one. But here is some money; and you may do just as you please; you may buy a book and give it to your father, and go without yourself, or you may buy one yourself and I will reat warrior Wellington tells us, " that men who go without. Do just as you please." The little re scrupulous on religious concerns, are not fit or soldiers." Bonaparte declared the same. being generous, and she had faith in his words. She quickly said, "I will go without, and father shall have the book." The book was therefore bought. And the child felt happy, because she had believed her father, and because she had been generous. The bookseller, however, overheard the conversation, and was so much pleased at the faith and the generosity of the little girl that he

This was having faith in her father. But this is not the kind spoken of in the Bible. For a child might believe a father, and have a strong faith in him, and yet be, towards God, a very wicked child.

Mr. Cecil gives us a beautiful account of nanner in which he taught his little daughter what is meant by faith. "She was playing one day with a few beads, which seemed to delight

"'My dear, you have some pretty beads there.' " Yes, papa.' "' And you seem to be vastly pleased with

them.' " 'Yes, papa. "' Well, now, throw them behind the fire.' "The tears started into her eyes. She looked earnestly at me, as though she ought to have a

reason for such a cruel sacrifice. " Well, my dear, do as you please; but yo know I never told you to do anything which I did not think would be good for you.'

then summoning up all her fortitude-her breast heaving with the effort-she dashed them into "Well,' said I, 'there let them lie; you shall

"She looked at me a few moments longer, and

hear more about them another time; but say no more about them now.' "Some days after. I bought her a box full

larger beads, and toys of the same kind. When arently a person of veracity. Her tale was in Those, my child,' said I; 'are yours; because bstance the following:
"When I was nine years old, I was sold, and you believed me, when I told you it would be aken away from my father and mother, and have better for you to throw those two or three paltry ever seen them since. They were both Chrisbeads behind the fire. Now, that has brought

you this treasure. But now, my dear, remember | "Begone; you are an impertinent fellow!" as long as you live, what FAITH is. You threw replied his lordship. However, upon mature reyour beads away when I bid you, because you flection, being convinced of the equity of the had faith in me, that I never advised you but for your good. Put the same confidence in God.—
"Lord Halifax, the nobleman, nonsuited by Believe every thing he says in his Word. Whether Timothy Bennett, the shoemaker," he desisted you understand it or not, have faith in him that from his opposition, and opened the road, which he means you good."

girl might have had it, even if she had been a Chambers' Edinburg Miscellany. neathen child. It was not the faith required in the Bible, because it was not faith in God

I will now tell you what is faith in the care of God. A lady and her husband were standing on the deck of a ship during an awful storm. The winds howled, and the ship was tossed like a feather over the great waves. The lady had to hold on with both hands to keep from falling .-She was very much frightened, and asked her husband if he was not afraid. He said nothing, but in a moment after, he held a naked sword with its point close to her breast, and asked her,

"Are you not afraid?"
"No."

an inch of your heart?" "Yes, but I am not afraid, for it is my husband

"Yes," said he, "and it is my heavenly Father who holds this storm in his hand, the winds and the waves; and why should I be afraid? No, 1 am not afraid !"

This was faith in the care of God. God was pleased with it. Now see. Was not the gentleman pleased to see that his wife had so much faith in his love as not to be afraid, though he held a drawn sword to her heart? Yes, he must have been pleased. And so was God pleased to see him put so much faith in his care, when the storm was raging, and the ship seemed like being destroyed.—Todd's Lectures to Children.

THE PRISON'S INMATE.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Shut out from our observation, and removed now and then some one looks in upon them, and effect man's moral feelings; and though we may visit to the old "Walnut street Prison," a gloomy looking structure which stands at the corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, previous to the removal noted, and among them the following:-

The keeper paused with his visitors before the cell of a poor creature who had been confined there for ten long years. After having held some conversation with the prisoner, they were about leaving him, when the following touching incident occurred. It tells its own story eloquently:

Having answered the questions which he put to us on important subjects, with what little ability we had, and added the advice which mankind are more ready to give than to follow, we prepared to depart; a slight flush came to the cheek of the prisoner as he pressed his forehead against the bars of his cell, and his hand, which long absence from labor and from light had blanched to the lustre of infancy, was thrust through the aperture, not to seize ours, nor meanly to solicit, but rather as if in the hope that accident might favor him with a contact. Man, leprous with crime, is human, and a warm touch of pity

we were about to follow, when the prisoner said, in a low voice: 'One word more if you please. You seem to understand these things. Do the spirits of the departed ever come back to witness the actions and situations of the living?"

" Many people believe it," we replied; "and the Scripture says that there is joy in heaven over a sinner that repenteth on earth. It may, therefore, be true.'

"It may be," said the man. " My poor, poor

mother! "My poor, poor mother!" How much was involved in that touching sentence, uttered under circumstances so deeply painful! how much of wretchedness! how much of hope! Blackened practice of match-making, which obtains in some with crime, as was the soul of that man-hardened with iniquity, one spot remained untainted, -one green island bloomed afar off in the desert of his mind. A mother's pure affection-a mother's undying love, could not be forgotten and by that slender cord, He whose compassion for his erring children never wearies, held him back from utter destruction. In that thought of, and regard for, his mother, reposed the germ of all good. In that resided the power by which even the condemned criminal might be elevated to heaven. Let the mother never weary-the

AN ANECDOTE OF A SHOEMAKER.

seed sown early upon the heart of her child may

become fruitful after many years of sin and folly.

remarkable class of men. Meditative and ener- array, the party most deeply interested consents getic, as it would appear, from the nature of their to be persecuted into a married life. The parprofession, they have at various times distinguished ties have a special meeting in the presence of themselves as patriots, men of letters, and gener- select friends, a marriage contract is formed, ally useful members of society. Numerous an- (shame, where is thy blush!) writings are drawn, ecdotes are related of individuals who have thus and an agreement entered into; it is signed, imparted a glory to the "gentie craft," as shoe-sealed, and delivered. And what its import? Why, making has been called since the days of the that the parties will live together as man and illustrious Crispin. In a small and interesting wife, but have no part or interest in each other's work, entitled "Crispin Anecdotes," we find the property; these are, by previous stipulations, as

village of Hampton-Wick, near Richmond, in proportioned to the increase of danger. I sub-Surry. The first passage from this village to mit it to any one to say whether there is not here Kingston-upon-Thames, through Bush Park, (a a most shameless exhibition of two of the most royal demesne,) had been for many years shut unseemly passions in human nature grappling up from the public. This honest Englishman, with each other, licentiousness and avarice. 'unwilling," as he said, "to leave the world this case, the woman declares in the presence of worse than he found it," consulted a lawyer upon God and man, that she does love, and will love, the practicability of recovering this road, and the a man whom she has taken as her husband for probable expense of a legal process. "I have better or worse, and to whom she actually comseven hundred pounds," said this honest patriot, mits the keeping of her person, but still she which I should be willing to bestow upon this would not trust him with even a few hundred attempt; it is all I have, and has been saved dollars. through a long course of honest industry." The lawyer informed him that no such sum would be tution? Can it be said, in truth, of any two nccessary to produce the result; and Timothy persons after such an arrangement, that they are determined accordingly to proceed with vigor in no more twain, but one flesh? Are they not two the prosecution of this public claim. In the mean in every sense but one? It is admitted that they time Lord Halifax, ranger of Bushy Park, was made acquainted with his intentions, and sent for same family compact, but they have two sepahim. "Who are you, sir," inquired his lordship, rate hearts, interests, and agencies; we may exthat have the assurance to meddle in this

" My name, my lord, is Timothy Bennett, shoemaker, of Hampton-Wick. I remember, an't please your lordship, when I was a young man, of seeing, while sitting at my work, the people cheerfully passing by to Kingston market, but now, my lord, they are forced to go round about through a hot, sandy road, ready to faint beneath their burdens; and I am unwilling (it was his the reason of my conduct."

is enjoyed, without molestation, to this day .-This, too, was faith in a father; but the little Timothy died, when an old man, in 1756.-

DROWNING-MEMORY-CONSCIOUS-NESS

Some of our readers may recollect a case w published some twelve months since, of the wreck of the steamer New York, off the coast of Texas, and of the narrative of one of the survivors of the character and clearness with which every act of his life stood out before his mind, in the act of drowning. Memory seemed to be suddenly illumined, and expanded, and consciousness saw "Why not? Do you not see this sword within or felt every thing he ever did in his life. It was a strange and thrilling statement. A somewhat similar narrative may be found on the fourth page of our present issue. We invite attention to it. The fact is interesting, the subject it involves-the independent existence of the mind. the power of memory, the nature of consciousness, or whatever we may call it-is full of importance; and cannot fail to attract the Christian student.

We avail ourself of the occasion of giving publicity to the case referred to, to introduce another, in some of its particulars more interesting to the student of intellectual and moral philosophy, than either of the others. It occurred in this city, and was related to us by one familiar with the facts, and fully entitled to confidence. Some years since, A held a bond of B, for sev

eral hundred dollars, having some time to run. At its maturity he had put it away so carefully he was unable to find it. Every search was fruitless. He only knew it had not been paid, nor traded away. In this dilemma he called on B, related the circumstance of its disappearance and proposed to give him a receipt, as an offse by their crimes from sympathy, we rarely think to the bond, or an indemnifying bond against its of the lonely inmates of a dreary prison. Yet collection, if ever found. To his great surprise B not only refused to accept his terms of meetin reveals a secret of their gloomy abode. We oc. the difficulty, but positively denied owing him casionally get a glance at the wretch who has been cut off from an intercourse with his fellows, and are enabled to study human nature under legal proof, and therefore without redress, he had one of the most painful circumstances that can to endure both the loss of his money, and the suspicion of a dishonorable intention in urging the regret the stern necessity, yet we can never but acknowledge the justice of that punishment which change in the nature of the case or its facts as claim. Several years passed away, without any frees society from danger and depredation. I above given, when one afternoon while bathing have been led to these reflections by observing an account in the "United States Gazette" of a be drowning. He had sunk and risen several times, and was floating away under the water, when he was seized and drawn to the shore. of its inmates. Several interesting incidents are The usual remedies were applied to resuscitate him, and though there were signs of life, there was no appearance of consciousness. He was taken home in a state of complete exhaustion, and remained so for some days. On the first return of strength to walk, he left his bed, went to his book case, took out a book, opened it, and handed his long lost bond to a friend who was present. He then informed him that when drowning, and sinking, as he supposed, to rise no more, in a moment there stood out distinctly be fore his mind as a picture, every act of his life, from early childhood to the hour of his sinking beneath the water, and among them the circum stance of his putting the bond in a book, the book itself, and the place in which he had put it in the book case! It is needless to say he recovered

' his own with usury." We may leave these facts to the metaphy sician, for such solution as may accord with his views of mind, in its individuality and innate passes with electric swiftness to the heart. Tears properties. We may be pardoned if we regard from that fountain that had long been dried up, such facts as possessed of vast interest to the charges of the war, and that the other fine gentlemoralist and the Christian.-Rich. Ch. Adv.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

BY REV. M. SORIN.

There is a common understanding, that for woman to seek a husband, either by force or by fraud, is both a violation of good manners, and risk of moral virtue.

And yet that this is sometimes done, and with woful effect, is not to be disputed. This is not unfrequently the result of the most infamous sections of country. A scheme is devised by one or more minds, which shall in its progressive developement, ensnare an old or young man as the case may be, and place him in such a situation that his conduct or conversation may be an implied promise of marriage, a thing which he never could have hoped for, and which, because he never thought of it, he never feared. But no soon, er are the plans fairly adjusted, and in efficient operation, than incidental disclosures advise him of the real state of things. Most gladly would this unsuspecting victim of a combination now hasten his escape from the windy storm and tempest; but it is too late, he is threatened with the penalties of the law, and the anathemas of religion. The state is invoked to unsheathe the sword of civil power, and the church is called up on to fulminate her thunders, and all to satisfy the pure love of some venerable widow, or still Shoemakers have, in all ages, been a somewhat more venerable virgin. Terrified by such an fo!lowing case in illustration:—

Separate as before the marriage, and are watched over with an increased solicitude and jealousy separate as before the marriage, and are watched

Is not this a manifest desecration of the insti

The wild herd of nymphs and swains, That thoughtless fly into the chains, As custom leads the way.

The weakness and thoughtlessness of youth are their apology, but there is no apology for persons of this class, who, with the coolness of philosophy, and the cupidity of avarice, take up on themselves the vows of a married life, afte favorite expression) to leave the world worse than having entered into such stipulations, as, to a I found it. This, my Lord, I humbly represent is great extent, divest it of half its interest, and neutralize the ends of the appointment.

YANKEE SHREWDNESS.

When the prospect of forming a large manufacturing town on the Merrimac River was in contemplation, some of the persons concerned sent up Mr. B-, a young gentleman skilled as an engineer, and who was also fond of sporting, to view the water privileges carefully, and make inquiry as to price of land in the vicinity, He went with his dog, gun, and fishing-tackle and obtained board in a farmer's house, a Mr. F and spent his time in viewing the falls, and the river, and grounds, with occasional fowling and fishing. After spending some time there, in talk. ing with the farmer, one evening he told him that he liked the place very well, and thought he should be pleased to come and live there The man said, he should be pleased to have

"Well, Mr. F., what will you take for your

"Why, I don't want to sell it, Mr. B.; nor would I, unless I can get twice what it is worth, as I am satisfied here, and don't want to move." "Well, what do you say it is worth, Mr. F. ?"

"Why, it is worth \$1,500, and I won't sell it for less than \$3,000." "That is too much," said B., 'I can't give

" Very well, you need not."

Here the conversation ended. Mr. B. continued his sporting, and having received his instructions in the course of a few days, renewed his talk with Mr. F., and said to him, "Well, Mr. F., I have made up my mind, that I should like to live here very well, and though you ask so much, I will take up with your offer, and give you

"Why, as to that, Mr. B., you did not take my farm when I offered it to you, and I am not willing to sell it now, for anything less than "You are joking, Mr. F."
"Not so, Mr. B., I am in earnest, and I shan't

continue my offer more than 24 hours."

B., finding he was determined, went off for instructions, and the next day told Mr. F. he would give him \$6,000. The purchase was made, deed passed, and money paid. Some time afterwards Mr. B. asked the farmer what reason he had in the course of a few days to double the price for his farm, and to insist upon it.

"Why, Mr. B., I will tell you; a day or two after I offered you the farm for \$3,000, I saw two men on the opposite side of the Merrimac River, sitting on a rock, and talking for some time; then they returned, and seemed in earnest conversation for half an hour or more, when they arose and went away. I did not know what it meant, but I thought something was in the wind, and I determined, if you asked me again to sell my farm. I would demand double the price.' Thus began the purchase of land upon which

the city of Lowell has been erected.

A WARRIOR'S ESTIMATE OF WAR.

Prince Eugene, who was one of the very ablest among the renowned Generals of his day, and who had gained honor in many a well fought battle, made the following remarks in relation to war: The thirst of renown sometimes insinuates itself into our councils under the hypocritical garb of national honor. It dwells on imaginary insults, it suggests harsh and abusive language, and people go on from one time to another till they put an end to the lives of half a million of men. call for war proceeds generally from those who have no active share in its toils, as ministers, women, and the lounging population of a large town. I said one day in Vienna, in 1713, in a company which was very clamorous for a war, I wished that each of the great men and great women present, was ordered by the Emperor to contribute at the rate of four thousand ducats a head to the men among us were made to take the field forthwith in person. A military man becomes so sick of bloody scenes in war, that at peace he is averse to re-commence them. I wish that the first minister who is called on to decide on peace or war, had only seen actual service. What pains would he not take to seek in mediation and compromise the means of avoiding the effusion of so much blood! It is ignorance, the levity which is always cruel, makes cabinets lean to the side of war.

THE HABIT OF PRAYER.

The believer's character, I give myself unto prayer, shows that he is continually in the spirit of prayer. The lifting up of holy desires unto God, will only quicken us, and animate us in the performance of the daily labors of our life. Such an habitually devout disposition of mind, the expression of which is sometimes called ejaculatory prayer, will make every action of life holy. We shall learn to do nothing without connecting it by prayer with the presence and glory of God. We shall see nothing, and hear nothing, without its raising our hearts unto him. What a spiritual life may the Christian, improving everything by prayer, lead! This will consecrate every field. and every word, and every dwelling place, and turn an ordinary walk into a morning or evening sacrifice. - Bickersteth.

TIME LOST.

One of the sands in the hour-glass of time is, beyond comparison, more precious than gold.-In nothing is waste more ruinous, or more to bring unavailing regrets. Better to throw away money than moments; for time is much more than money. As we lose our days, we incur an increasing risk of losing our souls. life-blood of the soul runs out in wasted time The years which have winged their flight have gone to be recording angels; and what is t report they have borne to heaven?" Will the record testify for us or against us, when the throng of the Son of Man shall be set, and THE BOOKS SHALL BE OPENED?

TERMS

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The number of unwards of two h more than have at since the school w

The deportmen markable, on acco manifest disposition seems to be value Every student, w two or three, wh proper training in appreciate the wo appears to be aspi tion in usefulness, to accomplish this monstrated by the engage in, and sus school. These ar the gentlemen, and are in successful o to divide the gentle that they all may s

A spirit of unmo diffuses itself through object of the stude same, namely, ra of science. A lar however, look far the hill of Zion. number are strugg the world, and the daunted courage a Social meetings on Tuesday and

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tively engaged great work of around the unc then, parents alarmed for th